

A

H I S T O R Y

OF THE

TOWN OF GORHAM,

MAINE.

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE TOWN,

BY JOSIAH PIERCE.

PORTLAND:

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PREFACE.

A praiseworthy desire has of late been manifested in many towns in New England, to gather up the trustworthy documents relating to the early settlement and progress of our plantations, and to rescue from the oblivion to which they are rapidly hastening, the records of the enterprise, courage, and sufferings, of our early ancestors.

Such local statistics must be interesting to the citizens of those places to which they relate, and valuable to historians of our country, as furnishing reliable data to aid them in the composition of their works.

I have devoted some time in investigating the early settlement of the town of Gorham, and tracing its growth, till it became, what it now is, one of the most populous, wealthy, and important inland towns in Maine.

I have thought a historical memoir of the place would be acceptable to its present inhabitants, and not wholly uninteresting to the people of our State generally.

With these views, I have compiled the following pages, and now commit them to the public eye.

In the preparation of this work, I have been much assisted in gathering materials, by several gentlemen. M. G. Hayden, Esq., Town Clerk, has at all times given me a free

use of all the Town Records in his possession. I have also received valuable aid from Hon. Frederic Robie. Especially am I indebted to Col. Hugh D. McLellan, who has kindly furnished me with many historical facts and traditions, and loaned me his numerous and valuable family manuscripts and traditional papers, from which I have gathered many interesting facts.

J. PIERCE.

GORHAM, January, 1862.

G O R H A M.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

WITHIN a few years a general wish has prevailed, to gather up and preserve the facts relating to the settlement and early progress of our town. The movement is creditable to our citizens, and we regret that this interest had not been earlier excited, while fuller records, and the actors themselves in these proceedings were accessible.

In many of our towns all the early settlers have passed away. The records of proprietors and plantations, in many instances, been lost or destroyed. We can now only make the best use we can of the materials within our reach,—family records, grave-stone inscriptions, and floating and oftentimes unreliable traditions.

The sea coast and islands of Maine had been discovered more than a hundred years by Sebastian Cabot, before any settlement was made by Europeans. After some islands and a few places on the main land by the sea side, had been occupied by Englishmen, another century went by before permanent settlements were effected in the interior. There were several causes for this ; the principal of which were, the greater facility of obtaining the necessaries of living

near the ocean, and the greater security from the hostile attacks of the Indians and Canadian French. Thus Falmouth (now Portland), and Scarborough, were settled a full hundred years before the adjoining interior town of Gorham. Falmouth was occupied by Englishmen in 1632, and Scarborough as early as 1633. The first settler moved into Gorham in 1736.

The town of Gorham embraces an area of somewhat more than six miles square. Its contents, as is the case of most of the early located towns in the State, exceeds the granted quantity. The surveyors employed, a century ago, made liberal allowances for waste land in the shape of ponds, bogs and mountains. An allowance of one rod in thirty for swag of chain, was also a general practice of surveyors, in laying out new townships, between sixty and one hundred years ago; and such allowances were sanctioned by government at that period. Hence most of the towns in Maine, that were located during the last century, are found, on a strict measurement, to contain a larger surface, than are indicated by their grants or charters.

The territory of the town of Gorham is circumscribed by an irregular figure of very unequal sides; its longest side is that on Presumpscot river; its shortest, the dividing line between Gorham and Westbrook. The former being about eight, the latter three miles in length. It is bounded easterly by Presumpscot river which divides it from the town of Windham; south-easterly by Westbrook; southerly by Scarborough; south-westerly and westerly by Buxton; and northerly by Standish.

The surface of the town is what is called a rolling country. In the northerly part is a plain of considerable extent; but much the larger part of Gorham is hilly. The hills are uniformly of gentle and even ascent, being nowhere precipitous, or too steep for cultivation. Large and winding

valleys are spread out between the swells of land, and the whole is bountifully watered by springs and streams; in a few places the soil is sandy, but a clayey loam is the prevailing soil. Fort Hill is the highest eminence, and from its summit can be seen most of the town and a large extent of the surrounding country, and waters of the ocean; its sides are long slopes, easily ascended and covered with excellent farms. The town is not rocky; the northerly part contains some granite, and limestone is found in some places. The prevailing stone is argillaceous slate, laying in ledges. It is believed that there is not so much as two acres of surface in any one place unfit for cultivation. It is, without doubt, one of the best agricultural townships in Maine.

Presumscot river washes its whole eastern boundary, and affords, by its numerous falls, many eligible water privileges for manufacturing purposes.

Stroudwater river traverses the southern section of the town; and Little river, rising in Buxton, within two miles of the Saco, enters Gorham on its western boundary; and, after flowing in a very winding channel, affording many mill sites, and forming and watering many fertile intervalles, it falls into the Presumscot river on the eastern side of the town.

Formerly there was a fine growth of large pine trees in the township, interspersed with ash, birch, beech, maple, oak, hemlock, fir, spruce, elm and walnut trees; the more valuable part of the pine has long since been cut and carried away. This town seems to have been first resorted to by white men for lumbering purposes; they came first for masts, of which the noble pines that were numerous here afforded a large supply. After saw mills were erected on Presumscot and Saccarappa falls, logs for boards, which were easily floated down Presumscot river, were in demand.

Gorham, though having within its limits places bearing Indian names, was never, as far as is known, the residence of any particular tribe of the natives. It was sometimes occupied for awhile as the camping ground of roving parties of Indians, from the Ossipee, Pequawket, Androscoggin, and Sokokis or Saco tribes. These with the St. Francois Indians of Canada, with whom the remnant of the Pequawkets united after their signal defeat by Lovell, at Fryeburg, in 1725, would make this town their summer residence, and planted large fields of corn in some localities, and it was their great thoroughfare from Sebago Lake to Saco and Searborough. There are no traditions of Indian grants or Indian claims of land in Gorham.

Several families from Canada resided here for some years for the sake of easy access to the trading houses of the English on the coast, where they could barter their furs, baskets and various trinkets, for such articles as they most needed.

The early settlers of Gorham were greatly harrassed for several years by the Canada Indians. Crops were destroyed, cattle killed, a few white persons killed, and a few carried away captive to Canada. These annoyances continued till the French power passed away by the conquest of Quebec by Wolfe in 1769. That victory put an end to the Indian depredations in this part of Maine.

The wars between France and England always drew into the conflict the colonies of the two nations in North America. Hence the inhabitants of New-England had to be in a state of warlike preparation at all times. For the first century after the settlement of Massachusetts, her men were frequently engaged in military expeditions; sometimes against the French—sometimes against the Indians—frequently against both combined. The colonies were poor, and the Legislatures of the same had slender means of

paying the expenses of the military or remunerating the soldiers except by grants of wild lands. Most of the Provincial grants were therefore made for military services. The township of Gorham was granted for such services. Seven townships, of which this town was one, were granted to the officers and soldiers, or their representatives, who served in what was called King Philip's war, or the Narragansett fight. The grant was made by the General Court of Massachusetts; first of two townships in 1728, and five more in 1732. The number of grantees was 840.

CHAPTER II.

THE GRANTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, IN NEW ENGLAND.

At a General Court for Elections held at Boston, 27th of May, 1685.

IN answer to the petition of William Bassett, John Lindsey, Robert Porter, Sen'r, and twenty-two more inhabitants of Lyn, Jeremiah Swain, Samuel Damon, Samuel Lambson, William Robbins, James Pyke, John and James Nichols of Reading, Wm. Raymond, and five more of Beverly, and Samuel Lincoln, and three more of Hingham, as on the petition on file, The Court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioners a tract of land in Nipmug country of eight miles square for their encouragement, and others that were serviceable to the country in the late Indian War, to a competent number who shall see meet to join themselves to them, in order to the making of a Plantation or Township, provided it be laid out as not to interfere with any former grants, and that an Orthodox Minister, on their settlement of thirty families, be settled within the space of four years next coming.

A true copy of the original Records of the General Court.

Attest:

EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THURSDAY, December 14, 1727.

*On the petition of Samuel Chandler, Jacob Wright, &c..
in behalf of themselves and others praying, as entered
July 1, 1727.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Resolved, That Major Thomas Tilestone, Capt. John Alden, Mr. Edward Shove, Mr. Nathaniel Healy, of Newton, Mr. Samuel Chandler, of Concord, John Wainwright and Ezra Bourne, Esqs., (any four of whom to be a Quorum) be a Committee fully authorized and empowered to survey and lay out two tracts of Lands for townships, of the contents of six miles square, of the unappropriated Lands of this Province, and that the said lands be granted and disposed of to the persons, whether officers or soldiers, belonging to this Province, who were in the service of their country in the said, Narragansett War, or to their lawful representatives, as a reward for their public services, and in full satisfaction of the grant formerly made them by the Great and General Court, and forasmuch as it is the full intent and purpose of this Court, that every officer and soldier who served in said War, should have a compensation made them over and above what wages and gratuities any of them have already received; that the said Committee give public notice in the news-letters or otherwise, six months at least before the time of their meeting, where and when they intend to meet, so that every officer and soldier that served in the said War, or the lawful representative of such as served and are since deceased, may have an opportunity of enlisting their names with the said Committee, who are hereby ordered to take a list accordingly, and when and so soon as the said Committee has received a complete list of the names of such persons as have served as aforesaid, or their legal representatives (which they are enjoined to do with

all convenient speed) the Grantees shall be obliged to assemble within as short a time as they can conveniently, and proceed to the choice of a Committee to regulate each society, who shall pass such orders and rules, as will effectually oblige them to settle sixty families in each township, with a learned Orthodox Minister, within the space of seven years from the date of the grant, *Provided, nevertheless*, that if the said Grantees shall not effectually settle the said number of families in each township, and also lay out a lot for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the school in each of the said townships, they shall take no advantage, but forfeit the said Grant, any thing to the contrary contained notwithstanding.

IN COUNCIL, read and concurred with the amendments.

A true copy from the original Records of the General Court.

Attest:

EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SATURDAY, June 15, 1728.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In answer to the petition of the soldiers that served in the Narragansett War, Resolved, That Major Chandler, Mr. Edward Shove, Major Tilestone, and Mr. John Hobson, (or any three of them) be a Committee fully authorized and empowered to survey and lay out two townships of the contents of six miles square each, in some of the unappropriated lands of this Province; and that the said lands be granted and disposed of to the persons, whether officers or soldiers, belonging to this Province, who were in the service of their country in the said Narragansett War, or to their lawful representatives, as a reward for their public services, and as

a full satisfaction of the grant formerly made them by the Great and General Court, and inasmuch as it is the full intent and purpose that every officer and soldier who served in the said war, should have a compensation made him over and above what wages and gratuities any of them have already received. That public notice be given in the news-letters, and advertisements posted up in every town in the Province, notifying all persons that now survive, and were in that fight, and the legal representatives of those deceased, that they give or send a list of their names and descents to the Court in their next Fall Session; and when such list is completed by a Committee then to be appointed by this Court, the Grantees shall be obliged to assemble in as short a time as they can conveniently, not exceeding six months, and proceed to the choice of a Committee to regulate each Propriety, who shall pass such Orders and Rules as will effectually oblige them to settle sixty families at least, in each township, with a learned Orthodox Minister, within the space of seven years from the date of the grant, *Provided, nevertheless*, if the said Grantees shall not effectually settle the said number of families in each township, and also lay out a Lot for the said settled Minister, one for the Ministry, and one for the School, in each of the said townships, they shall have no advantage, but forfeit their said grants, any thing to the contrary herein contained notwithstanding.

IN COUNCIL, read and concurred.

Consented to.

W. DUMMER.

A true copy from the original Records of the General Court.

Attest:

EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FRIDAY, June 9, 1732.

A petition of Thomas Tilestone and others, a Committee in behalf of the Officers and Soldiers in the Narragansett War, praying the revival of a vote passed by both houses on their former petition, given in at the last Winter Session, for enlarging the grant of Land formerly made to them in consideration of their great services to this Province in the said war.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Read, and in answer to this Petition, Ordered, That such further grant be made the Petitioners, as that every one hundred and twenty persons, whose claims have been, or shall be allowed of by this Court within four months of this time, may have a township of the contents of six miles square, under the same restrictions and limitations with these towns already granted, and that the Committee formerly appointed to lay out the Towns of the Narragansett Soldiers, be a Committee to lay out the land above granted, and the Province be at the charge of laying out the same, but not of any subdivisions to any particular persons.

IN COUNCIL, read and concurred.

Consented to.

A true copy from the original Records of the General Court.

Attest: EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1733.

A Petition of a Committee for the Narragansett Soldiers, shewing that there are the number of eight hundred and

forty persons entered as Officers and Soldiers in the late Narragansett War, praying that there may be such an addition of Land granted to them as may allow a tract of six miles square to each one hundred and twenty-seven men so admitted.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Read, and Ordered, That the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that Major Chandler, Mr. Edward Shove, Col. Thomas Tilestone, Mr. John Hobson, and Mr. Samuel Chandler, (or any three of them) be a Committee fully authorized and empowered to survey and lay out five more tracts of land for townships, of the contents of six miles-square each, in some of the unappropriated lands of this Province, and the said lands (together with the two towns before granted) be granted and disposed of to the officers and soldiers who were in the Narragansett War, or to their lawful representatives, as they are or have been allowed by this Court, being eight hundred and forty in number in the whole, and is in full satisfaction of the Grant formerly made them by the General Court, as a reward for their public services, and the Grantees shall be obliged to assemble within as short time as they can conveniently, not exceeding the space of two months, and proceed to the choice of Committees respectively to regulate each Proprietary or Township, which is to be held and enjoyed by one hundred and twenty of the Grantees, each in equal proportion, who shall pass such Orders and Rules as shall effectually oblige them to settle sixty families within each township, with a learned Orthodox Minister, within the space of seven years from the date of this grant, Provided, always, that if the said Grantees shall not effectually settle the said number of families in each township, and also lay out a lot for the first settled Minister, one for the Ministry, and one for the School in

MONDAY, July 5, 1736.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Ordered, That Shubael Goreham, Esq., be, and hereby is, fully authorized and empowered to assemble and convene, in some suitable place, and, as soon as may be, the Grantees of the Narragansett town, Number Seven, adjoining to Falmouth and Presumpsutt River, in the County of York, made to the Narragansett officers and soldiers in the company under the command of the late Capt. John Goreham, deceased, and in answer to the petition of the said Shubael Goreham, Esq., that the said Grantees in such time and place, make choice of a Proprietors' Clerk, and pass such Rules and Orders as may be agreeable to the conditions of the Grant, for bringing forward the settlement of the township, and also to agree on some regular method how to call Proprietors' meetings for the future.

IN COUNCIL. Read and concurred.

Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

A true copy from the original Records of the General Court.

Attest: EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

During the administration of Governors Dummer and Burnet, the government of Massachusetts had been sparing of the public domain. People were cautious of settling at any considerable distance from the coast, while Indian wars were raging or impending. About 1727, the government began to favor the settlement of new townships, and the

Governor recommended surveys and appropriations of land for settlers. The first grants were for military services. By making these grants the government effected two desirable objects. They paid the claims of meritorious officers and soldiers, by lands, which they could more easily do than make remuneration with money ; and secondly, they gave strength and security to the province by settling new towns with hardy, industrious and virtuous citizens.

The grantees of the town of Gorham were a portion of the 840 Massachusetts, men and their heirs, who bore arms in the Narragansett Expedition, as it was called, in 1675.

As the grant of the town of Gorham grew out of the Narragansett war, and as several of the lineal descendants of those heroic men who fought in that terrible conflict, still reside in this town, they cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the history of those exertions which secured safety to their families and peace and plenty to their posterity. It may not, therefore, be amiss in tracing the history of our town to go back and speak of those events that gave rise to its settlement.

CHAPTER III.

THE NARRAGANSETT WAR.

THE Narragansett war, or as it was sometimes called, King Philip's war, he being the chief instigator and most formidable leader, broke out in 1675. By some writers it is denominated Paconoket war. Massasoit, a good friend to the Plymouth settlers, had two sons named Wamsucket and Metacomet. On their own request, the government of Plymouth gave them the English names of Alexander and Philip. Alexander died in 1662. Metacomet, or Philip, was chief of the Wampanoags, of which Paconoket was a branch or tribe.

Philip was an Indian of more than ordinary abilities ; a man of sagacity, cunning, and unfaltering courage. He formed a deep laid scheme to extirpate the English from New England. To exterminate all the whites, and by one blow, forever rid his country of her invaders. This was the avowed object of Philip. Long and profoundly did he meditate on his project ; he spared no toil, fainted under no labor or privations. He visited numerous tribes, and by his arguments and eloquence, breathed something of his own dauntless spirit into their ferocious warriors. With great secrecy he effected an extensive confederacy, and united in his enterprise the Pocassets, Narragansetts, Nipmugs, Connecticut River Indians, and numerous tribes of the Abenakis, or Eastern Indians. The Pennicooks of New Hampshire ; the Ossipees, the Pequawkets, the Amer-

iscoggins, the Norridgewocks, and some of the Canada tribes entered into his scheme. War became inevitable, and it commenced as most Indian wars have, by a small party, who made a night attack on the people of Swansey, a thinly settled town adjoining Mount Hope, Philip's headquarters, now in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island. Nine Englishmen were killed.

This occurred June 24, 1675. Other tribes immediately commenced hostilities. The Nipmugs assaulted several towns. In August, the Eastern Indians, on Saco and Androscoggin rivers commenced their murders, and by December they had killed about fifty English in Maine. Towards winter Philip and his chief warriors returned to the Narragansett country.

Though Philip had succeeded in persuading many tribes to engage in his scheme of exterminating the English in America, he could not combine their forces so as to act in unison. Neither Indian kings nor Indian councils, could collect and keep together, for a long period, any considerable body of warriors. Their braves had no pay except the spoils or plunder of their enemies. They made no provision for the clothing or subsistence of their soldiers. Their wars were a series of skirmishes. The Indians are rambles; their mode of fighting was to suddenly and furiously attack an unprotected place, in small, skulking parties, who made their assaults in the darkness of night, or from an ambuscade; rush suddenly on their victims with yells and shoutings, committing enormous cruelties and rapid devastation. These violent assaults soon ceased, and the savages retired to celebrate their victory and enjoy their plunder, and then plan for another attack in some other quarter.

The Narragansetts, though pretending to be neutral, were known to be friendly to Philip and afforded him assistance.

Surrounded as the colonists of Plymouth and Massachusetts were, by pretended friends and implacable enemies, they perceived the necessity of uniting their strength with that of Connecticut, in order successfully to resist their unrelenting foes.

At that period, (1675) the whole white population of New England did not probably exceed sixty thousand souls. And every able bodied man, capable of bearing arms, was commanded to hold himself in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The three States determined to attack and vanquish the Narragansetts, the most numerous and powerful of the Indian tribes. Rhode Island, though in the immediate neighborhood, does not appear to have furnished any troops. Massachusetts raised six companies of soldiers; Connecticut five; and Plymouth two. The Plymouth companies were commanded by Captains Rice and Gorham. The Massachusetts and Plymouth forces were commanded by Gov. Winslow of Plymouth. The whole number of men composing the English army, was designed to be 1500; but the whole white army, actually mustered but 1127 men.

The Narragansett battle was one of the most memorable ever fought with savages. The hardship and sufferings of that fight have scarcely a parallel. The battle was fought on the 10th of Dec., (old style, Dec. 21st, new style,) 1675, the shortest day of the year. The day previous was extremely cold. Four hundred of the men, (more than one third of the whole of the effective force,) were so frozen as to be completely unfit for duty. The snow fell fast and deep; the soldiers marched all the preceding night through a tangled and pathless wood; they waded through the snow till an hour after noon, and then reached the swamp in which the Indians had collected, and formed their wooden fortress. The battle commenced immediately, and lasted six dreadful hours. The entrance to the fort was narrow, and proved

the gate of death to many of our men. Never was there a greater exhibition of personal courage. "Victory was with the white men"; but it was by no means a bloodless one on the part of our fathers. Six brave Captains fell on that day! "Davenport, Gallop, Gardner, Johnson, Marshall, and Sieley, led their companies through the narrow entrance in the face of death, and left their lives as a testimony of their patriotism and courage!" Of Capt. Gorham's company thirty were killed and forty-one wounded. More than 700 Indian warriors were killed; besides many women and children were slain by the assailants, or were destroyed by flames and suffocation in the burning fort and wigwams—not more than 200 or 300 Indians escaped. This fortress was in a swamp, called Pattysquamseut.

"Thus," says Bancroft, "were swept away, the humble glories of the Narragansetts! The winter stores of the tribe, their curiously wrought baskets full of corn, their famous strings of wampum, their wigwams nicely warmed with mats; all the little comforts of savage life were consumed; and more, their old men, their women, their babes, perished by hundreds in the fire."

The victory was complete. The power of the Narragansetts forever broken! The Indians abandoned every hope, but their feelings of hatred and revenge were not abated or softened. Homeless and houseless, they sought to destroy the houses and homes of the white men! Without shelter and without food, they hid in swamps, or plundered exposed dwellings. Town after town in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, felt their vengeance and were destroyed. Men, women, and children barbarously murdered, or led into terrible captivity. Within a year from the Narragansett fight, the dauntless Philip was killed by a faithless Indian, his wife and only son made prisoners; and that son, the innocent young Prince of the Paconokets,

was sold for a slave in the Island of Bermuda. During Philip's war about three thousand Indians were slain.

After the battle, which ended in the evening, our shattered army left the ground in haste, and in another dismal and boisterous night, were obliged to wade eighteen miles through deep snow before the wounded could be dressed, or any one receive refreshment.

The place where this memorable battle was fought, was on an area of about five acres, on an island in a very large swamp, in South Kingston, Rhode Island.

The death of Philip, and the overthrow of the Narragansetts forever broke the power of the Indians in Massachusetts. Her soldiers had suffered terribly by these savage wars. They had now conquered their implacable foes, and achieved a great and enduring benefit for their country. Massachusetts was poor, and could pay her meritorious officers and soldiers but small wages. The days of pensions had not yet arrived in New England; the Colony had no means of remunerating her warriors except by grants of unimproved public lands; she therefore resorted to that mode of compensation.

The officers and soldiers, who survived the sanguinary conflict with the Narragansetts, petitioned the colonial legislature for a grant of land.* The first petition, I find, was that of William Bassett and others. On this petition the General Court made a grant of "a tract of land in the Nipmug country, of eight miles square," on certain conditions to be fulfilled by the grantees. The Nipmug country was in Massachusetts, in the County of Worcester. This grant was made in May, 1685, within ten years of the Narragansett war. I cannot find that this eight mile square grant was ever located.

*See copies of the Grants, ante.

Whether the political troubles in the Province, at that period, or the dissatisfaction of the grantees at the smallness of the grant, occasioned the failure, I know not; but I cannot find that any thing farther was done under that grant.

The next movement of the Narragansett soldiers, of which I find any account, is a petition entered before the Governor and Council, dated July 1st, 1727. This petition was signed by Samuel Chandler and Jacob Wright, in behalf of themselves and others.

In response to this petition, the General Court, by a Resolve, empowered a Committee, by them appointed, to survey and lay out two tracts of land, of the contents of six miles square, of unappropriated lands of the Province, to the persons who were in the service of their country in the Narragansett war, or to their legal representatives. (See Grant or Resolve, page 11.) This Resolve was passed Dec. 14, 1727.

June 15, 1728, a Resolve was passed in answer to the petition of the soldiers that served in the Narragansett war, empowering Major Chandler, Mr. Edward Shove, Major Tilestone, and Mr. John Hobson, or any three of them, to survey and lay out two townships, of the contents of six miles square, in satisfaction of the grants formerly made the Narragansett soldiers. (See Resolve, page 12.) A petition for enlarging the grant was presented to the General Court in 1731-32. June 8, 1732, an order was made that every 120 persons, whose claims were, or might be allowed within four months, may have a township of six miles square. And such a grant was made by the General Court, April 26, 1733. This grant was passed, and consented to by Governor Jonathan Belcher, April 26, 1733.

It was found that 840 men, belonging to Massachusetts,

carried arms in the Narragansett war. For these men, and their heirs, the Legislature of that Province granted seven townships; two in 1728, and five more in 1732. These seven townships were granted on the terms then generally imposed, viz:—The grantees were to meet within two months, and organize each propriety, to consist of 120 persons; to settle sixty families in each new town in seven years; to settle *a learned Orthodox minister*; to erect a meeting house; to clear a certain number of acres of land; and to reserve a certain proportion of the township for the support of schools, the ministry, and the first settled minister. The grantees were required to meet and choose committees to superintend their general concerns and determine the rights of the claimants. In accordance with these requirements, the grantees held a meeting on Boston Common, on the sixth day of June, 1733, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and formed themselves into seven distinct societies, of 120 names each, which should be entitled to one of the Narragansett townships. Three persons were chosen from each society, to make out a list of the grantees, and to assign the townships to each company, and to assemble the grantees of the respective societies to elect officers and manage their affairs. At this meeting it was voted, that one of the societies, consisting of 120 persons, should consist mostly of proprietors belonging to the towns of Barnstable, Yarmouth, Eastham, Sandwich, Plymouth, Tisbury, Abington, Duxbury, and one from Scituate. To this society, headed by the name of Capt. John Gorham, was assigned township denominated Narragansett, No. 7, which is now the town of Gorham.*

The seven committees (twenty-one men) met at Luke Verdey's, in Boston, October 17, 1733, and assigned the several townships as follows, viz:—

*For a list of the names of the Proprietors of Narragansett, No. 7, see appendix.

Narragansett, No. 1, on Saco River, now Buxton, Me.

Narragansett, No. 2, at Wachuset, adjoining Rutland, Mass.

Narragansett, No. 3, on Souhegan River, now Amherst, N. H.

Narragansett No. 4, at Amoskeag, N. H.

Narragansett, No. 5, on Merrimac River, now Merrimac and Bedford, N. H.

Narragansett, No. 6, called Southtown, now Templeton, Mass.

Narragansett, No. 7, on Presumscot River, now Gorham, Me.

The committee for the township of Narragansett, No. 7, were Col. Shubael Gorham, Timothy White, and Robert Standfort. At that meeting, Deacon Jonathan Williams, of Boston, was chosen Treasurer of the whole Narragansett Society or Grantees. At that time, 1733, but few of the persons actually engaged in the Narragansett battle, were living. The grant was made to the officers and soldiers of that war, or some one representative of some officer or soldier. "The true intent and meaning of the grant was, that the persons only, who were in that war, should be entitled to share in the grant."

And if such officer or soldier was deceased, then his legal representatives were entitled to the benefit; and when there were diverse descendants of a person who had a right, they should agree and consent it should belong to one only, viz: to the oldest heir male, if such there be, otherwise the oldest heir female, (if they please) shall hold the land, paying to the other heirs, or descendants, such proportional part of £10, which was the supposed value of a right, viz: the $\frac{1}{120}$ th part of the township, as such descendants or heirs would be entitled to, if such lands descended according to the law of the Province, for the settlement of intestate estates.

This order was passed April 18, 1733. It was reported to the General Court by Thomas Palmer, Chairman of the Committee of both Houses, on the affairs of settling the towns granted to the Narragansett soldiers, and consented to by Gov. Belcher.

By the same Committee it was farther reported, and it was ordered, that the seven years for settling said townships be computed from the first day of January 1734, to end January 1, 1741.

A small grant of land, in what is now Gorham, had been previously made by the Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts, to one Joseph Mallison of Boston. The grant was for two hundred acres of land. Why the grant was made, does not appear; probably, on condition of erecting mills at what are now called Horsebeef Falls, on Presumscot River. For many years the Falls bore the name of Mallison's Falls, and they are so called in the Proprietors' Records. The General Court ordered a survey and plan to be made of this grant. Phineas Jones was the surveyor, and Nathaniel Knight and Samuel Libby carried the chain. A plan was returned to the Legislature, and the grant was then confirmed to Mallison. The tract is described as "two hundred acres in the County of York, by Presumscot River, forty-five rods above the upper part of the Fourth Great Falls from the mouth of Presumscot River, about five miles above the Great Fall at Saccarappa." This, I suppose, was the first surveying of land in Gorham. Joseph Mallison conveyed this two hundred acres, March 16, 1733, to General Samuel Waldo, of Boston, for £50 in bills of credit. Neither Mallison or Waldo erected mills on this grant. General Waldo seems to have wished to acquire as much of the water power in this region as possible; he owned Capisic mill privilege, most of Presumscot Lower Falls, all at Congen, and nearly all of Saccarappa Falls.

A few years later the proprietors of this township made a grant of four hundred acres near Little Falls, where Factory village now is : it was on Presumscot River, adjoining to, and above Mallison's grant. The area was a parallelogram, one hundred and sixty rods on the river ; its lower side was five hundred and eight rods, its upper side three hundred and one rods from the river.

This grant was made to Governor Shirley, in these words :—" Voted and granted to His Excellency William Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, his heirs and assigns forever, four hundred acres of the common and undivided lands within said township." "Voted, That Moses Pearson, Jno. Gorham, Esq., and Joshua Bangs be a committee to lay out the same, pursuant to said grant."

The Committee made their report December 20, 1743, in the following words :—

"We, the subscribers, having been chosen by the proprietors of Gorhamtown, as a Committee to lay out four hundred acres of land, voted and granted to His Excellency, William Shirley, Esq., have, agreeable to their vote, laid out the same as within described.

Signed,

JOHN GORHAM,	}	<i>Proprietors'</i> <i>Committee."</i>
MOSES PEARSON,		
JOSHUA BANGS,		

The description of the plan was :—

"DECEMBER 20, 1743.

Within these bounds is contained four hundred acres of upland, lying on Presumscot River, and adjoining to the land granted by the Great and General Court to Mr. Joseph Mallison, as described in this plan, which I, the subscriber,

have surveyed, by the desire of the Committee of Gorhamtown, so called, appointed by the Proprietors of said town, to lay out said premises to His Excellency, William Shirley, Esq.

WILLIAM POTE, JR., *Surveyor*."

This grant, I suppose, was made on account of some service Gov. Shirley may have rendered the Proprietors about their township; or it may have been to gain the countenance and good will of the Governor. Similar grants were made in other townships to His Excellency, who was always alive to his own pecuniary interests.

A shrewd historical writer says:—"Shirley was an enterprising man, and having mounted, (no matter by what means,) to the Governor's chair, he saw in a young and growing country, vast prospects opening before his eyes, and he conceived great designs of aggrandizing himself, his family, and his friends."

CHAPTER IV.

SURVEY AND LOTTING OF THE TOWNSHIPS, — FIRST SETTLEMENT.

THE township having been thus granted and assigned, the grantees took measures to bring forward the settlement of their lands. It was determined to make a survey of one hundred and twenty lots of thirty acres each, for the first division, to be followed by two other divisions, viz: the second division of one hundred acre lots; and the third division of seventy acre lots. In all, two hundred acres for each proprietor. Each right was to have one lot in all the divisions. The first division of thirty acre lots, was made as compactly as could well be done, on the proposed two roads, crossing each other at right angles. These lots were made small, that the settlers might live near each other, for the purpose of mutual aid and defence against savages. The external lines of the town were run and marked in 1734. The thirty acre lots were surveyed, located, numbered, drawn and confirmed to each right in 1735. Several roads were located the same year. A few lots, or rights of land were sold prior to their location or numbering. The first Deed I find on record, in York County Registry, is that of Thomas Thornton of Dorchester, Massachusetts, to Col. Shubael Gorham, of $\frac{1}{120}$ th undivided part of Narragansett No. 7. Said Thornton certifying that he was one of the Narragansett soldiers. The consideration named in

the Deed was £5, and was dated June 12th, 1735. During this year, Col. Shubael Gorham purchased several other rights of $\frac{1}{120}$ th part each, of Joseph Akers of Sandwich, Elisha Hall of Yarmouth, John Maker of Harwich, Robert Nickerson of Chatham, and several others. Col. S. Gorham soon became a large proprietor, and of him many early settlers purchased lots.

The township had now been prepared for settlers. As yet, however, it was an unbroken wilderness, covered with a magnificent growth of valuable forest trees. In May, 1736, the first trees were felled for clearing land for agricultural purposes. John Phinney, a son of one of the conquerers of the Narragansetts, a descendant of the Pilgrims, a wanderer from the old Colony of Plymouth, disembarked from his canoe on Presumscot River, attended by his eldest son, fourteen years of age, with an axe, gun, and a small quantity of provisions and ammunition, to select a spot for his future home. Proceeding westerly nearly two miles from the river, he chose a sunny, elevated lot, on the southern slope of Fort Hill, and there that son, Edmund Phinney, afterwards distinguished, not only in various town and State offices, but as a Colonel of the Revolutionary army, felled the first tree for clearing a farm. This was on a lot adjoining what is now called Fort Hill road, formerly King Street, about one mile northerly from the principal village in Gorham. This land is now owned by Mr. Moses Fogg.

John Phinney, the first settler of Gorham, was a son of Deacon John Phinney, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was born in that town, April 8th, (old style) 1693; he was consequently forty-three years old when he commenced the settlement of Gorham. In Barnstable he had married Martha Colman. There they had five children born. In 1732, he removed his family to Falmouth, (Portland) and they had two children born in Falmouth. Capt. Phinney

removed to Gorham in 1736, and in this town his three younger children were born, viz:—Mary Gorham, Colman and James. Mary Gorham Phinney, daughter of Captain John Phinney and Martha, his wife, was born in August, 1736. Soon after her parents removed here; she was the first white child born in Gorham.

She married James Irish, father of Gen. James Irish. They left numerous descendants. Mrs. Irish was a professor of religion for seventy years, and during that long period she adorned her profession by an exemplary life of virtue and benevolence, maintaining the relations of daughter, wife, and mother, in an unexceptionable manner, distinguished for industry, kindness and hospitality. She died in 1825, at the advanced age of 89 years, leaving behind her a memory dear to many, and a character worthy the commendation of all.

Colman Phinney, the second child, born in Gorham, was killed by a falling tree, when about ten years of age.

James Phinney, the youngest son of Capt. John Phinney, was born April 24, (old style) 1741; he lived till October, 1834, in the 94th year of his age, highly respected for his integrity, capacity, and useful life; intelligent, and always cheerful and hopeful; an eminent christian professor for 80 years. He retained his strong mental faculties, and died in full possession of a sound mind and correct judgment; and what is still more rare, a tenacious and unimpaired memory up to the age of 93 years. He rarely, if ever, forgot important events of the town or nation, or erred in names or dates. Mr. James Phinney enjoyed through his protracted life the confidence of his townsmen, and held many important municipal offices.

Capt. John Phinney lived in this town about two years before any other white family; his first dwelling house was a few rods northerly from the place on which Moses

Fogg's house now stands. Some Indian families had wigwams near by, and for two years Phinney's children had no other playmates but young Indians.

For some years Capt. Phinney had to go to Presumscot Lower Falls to mill; he also transported his corn, salt, and other provisions on a float, or small boat, up and down the Presumscot River, carrying them round the Falls at Saccarappa and Congen—or, as the place was then called, Amon-Congen. There was no pathway through the forest to Portland. In these fatiguing and dangerous journeys to mill, he was frequently assisted by his oldest daughter, Elizabeth; she used to help her father carry his boat and bags of corn, or meal, round the Falls, and assist him in rowing. Elizabeth Phinney, afterwards married Deacon Eliphalet Watson.

It is said that the second settler of the town was Daniel Mosier, (now usually written Mosher.) Some say the second family that settled in town was that of Hugh McLellan. It is difficult to decide which of these two was the second settler. They came very near the same time. Daniel Mosier* removed from Falmouth to this town in 1738. His first ancestor in Maine was Hugh Mosier, of French origin. Hugh Mosier owned land in Falmouth as early as 1640. Daniel Mosier was the son of James Mosier, who died in Gorham in 1734, at the age of 99 years and three months. There are numerous descendants of Daniel, now residing in town.

Hugh McLellan came from the north of Ireland, and settled near where Asa Palmer, Esq., now lives, about a quarter of a mile north of Gorham Seminary. Soon after McLellan, William Pote, William Cotton, Ebenezer Hall,

* I find in early writings the name written Mosier, Mozier, Mozear, and Mozhear. Mosier, I believe, was the correct way of spelling the name.

Eliphalet Watson, Clement Harvey, Bartholomew Thorn, John Irish, John Eayr, Jacob Hamblen, Benjamin Skillings, and others, moved into the town as settlers.

CHAPTER V.

HARDSHIPS OF THE SETTLERS.

It required no small share of courage, firmness, and enterprise, to go into the wilderness and commence a settlement at that period. Let us, for a moment, contemplate the situation of the Province of Maine at the time when Capt. Phinney began the settlement of this town. There were but nine towns and a few feeble plantations in Maine; Portland, Saco, and Scarborough, were but just recovering from their recent destruction by the Indians. A second line of townships from the coast had just been located, and were frontier places—all back of them was wilderness. The Indians, though nominally at peace, were restless, discontented, jealous, and meditated revenge for past chastisements and victories obtained over them.

In 1690, all the settlements east of Wells were destroyed. In the Indian wars from 1703 to 1713, Maine lost one-third of all her population; and a large proportion of the personal property was destroyed; through extreme want and suffering, many persons were driven away, never to return. In 1724, the Norridgewocks were broken up; in 1725, Capt. Lovell and his company killed or dispersed the Pequawket Indians at Fryeburg. In 1736, the whole population of Maine was probably not more than 7000. In 1735-6 and 7, the scarlet fever, or (as it was usually called) throat distemper, raged throughout Maine, and more than five hundred

persons died with that disease; in some towns it was peculiarly fatal; in Scarborough, no one attacked with the distemper recovered.

The inhabitants in all the new towns, suffered greatly from want of food, clothing, and comfortable houses; while danger from the Indians was constant and pressing. Famine, massacre, and captivity, threatened them continually. It required men like the Puritans, to undertake and carry through the hazardous enterprise of settling new towns among savage beasts and savage men.

The early fathers of Gorham were persons of such characters. The first settlers of our town were from a noble stock; the direct descendants of the Pilgrims. Almost all the first inhabitants were from the old Colony; nearly every town on Cape Cod contributed one or more settlers for Narraugansett, No. 7. The Grantees, Capt. John Gorham and company, belonged to the following towns, viz: forty from Barnstable—thirty-nine from Yarmouth—twenty-two from Eastham—seven from Sandwich—three from Plymouth—six from Duxbury—and one from each of the towns of Abington and Scituate—besides Captain Gorham, who was a Yarmouth man. The wives and daughters of the first settlers of Gorham, shared in all the toils and wants of their husbands and fathers; they used to labor in the field and the forest, carry burdens, go to mill, gather the harvest, and assist in the defences of their households and their property.

Our early inhabitants partook largely of the character of their ancestors. They were a hardy, enterprising, virtuous race of men; of indomitable courage—unbending firmness—uncompromising integrity—sober, industrious, frugal, and temperate in all things. They were distinguished for enduring fortitude and open-handed hospitality. They were not eminent for attainments in literature or the sciences; they

were not deficient in talents, but they had not leisure or opportunity for the cultivation of letters. They did all they could do, and more than might have been expected of them to do, in such times, and in their position. In their humble dwellings in the wilderness, they had little leisure for the study of books, had they possessed them. Their minds were incessantly occupied in devising ways to obtain sustenance and clothing for themselves and families, and in providing means for defence against artful and revengeful foes. Exhausted with labors, and worn with anxious cares, they could not be expected to attend to the elegancies and blandishments of older and wealthier communities.

They might at this day be called intolerant in their religious views and practices; but they were in this respect, like other sects of their age. Undoubtedly they were zealous for what they considered to be the truth. A stern and somewhat severe morality prevailed among the Puritans; and it would have been strange if their immediate descendants had not been somewhat like their fathers, following their advice, obeying their precepts, and living according to their example.

Our Puritan fathers felt conscious that religion, virtue and knowledge, were essential to good government, and the permanent welfare of the community; hence they spared no pains to support the gospel, to inculcate morality in the minds of their children, and to provide means for their education. At the very first meeting of the Proprietors of this town, one of their first votes was to provide for preaching and religious instruction. They never forgot the great and momentous object for which the Pilgrims settled in New England, — *religious freedom and liberty of conscience*. They entered the wilderness for purity of religion; to found a religious commonwealth; to raise up a pious race. Unlike the Spanish adventurers in South America, they thirst-

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ed not for a career of military glory ; they cherished no extravagant ambition ! They looked not on immeasurable lands with the longing eye of cupidity ; they expected no brilliant success, nor anticipated finding crystal streams whose sands sparkled with gold ! They sought not the sunny plains and exuberant verdure of the south ! They sought not a clime gay with perennial flowers, with a balmy atmosphere, or Italian skies ; they sought not a land of gold or of spices, of wine or of oil. Other and purer wishes were theirs ; they expected not a life of luxury or ease. Sanctity of conscience was their great tenet ; “their religion was their life.” Rigorous was the climate, and hard the soil where they chose to dwell. Here a countless train of privations and sufferings awaited them, privations and sufferings that might have made the less brave and energetic quail. Cold and hunger, and fear of midnight slaughter, or cruel captivity by savage bands was their portion. Under this load of evils, what but a firm belief in the sacredness of their cause, and the consolations derived from the sublime truths of christianity could have sustained them. To their religious belief, their exemplary lives, their untiring perseverance and indefatigable industry, are we indebted for the blessings of freedom, plenty, and knowledge now enjoyed by our citizens. Great are our obligations to our brave and virtuous fathers ; great also to our noble and heroic mothers, who dwelt here in the middle of the last century. Though we have often heard of their labors and sufferings, it is difficult fully to appreciate them. “Their misery was great ! For months they had neither meat nor bread,” and often they knew not where to get food for the morrow. Yet in all their wants and trials, their confidence in the goodness of God was never shaken.

The first sixteen years after the settlement of Gorham, were years of great anxiety and suffering ; at one time all

the provision the family of Capt. Phinney had, for some days, was two quarts of boiled wheat which had been reserved for seed.

At that period, all the towns in Maine were obliged to erect and maintain garrisons, or forts, for places of refuge against Indian attacks. These forts were constructed of hewn timber, with palisades of large posts set deep in the ground, closely together outside the timber, ten or twelve feet high; watch boxes were built on the top of the walls; the whole was bullet proof. The fort in Gorham was built on the 30 acre lot, No. 2, close to the old burying ground, on what is still called Fort Hill, and which is the most elevated land in the town.

The fort had two six pounder swivels placed at diagonal corners, for the purpose of defence against the Indians, and to be fired to alarm the adjoining towns of Buxton and Windham, when savages were discovered in the vicinity.

The first meeting of the Proprietors was held at the house of Capt. John Phinney, on the 24th of Nov., 1741. Moses Pearson was chosen Moderator, and John Gorham, Clerk; two days afterwards, (Nov. 26) the Proprietors voted, "That a meeting house be built for the worship of God, in said town, 36 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 20 feet shed;" and fifty shillings on a right, (two hundred acres) was voted, in order to erect said meeting house, and to clear a suitable tract of land to set the same upon. On the next Monday, at an adjourned meeting, it was voted, "That twenty rods square be cleared on the west side of the way called King Street, in order for building a meeting house thereon." So soon, and so liberally did the first settlers of Gorham make provision for religious worship.

At the same meeting it was also voted, "That William Pote, John Phinney, and Daniel Mozier, be a committee to lay out a road through the woods, from the end of Gorham

Street to Saccarappa mills. This road was what is now called the old County Road from Gorham village by James Phinney's, Benjamin Mosier's and the Tyng place, to Saccarappa. In 1743, at a Proprietors' meeting, held Feb. 16, it was voted, "To raise sixpence on a right, to pay Daniel Mozier, provided he look out and spot a road direct to Black Point." At the same meeting, "400 acres of land was granted to John Gorham, in that corner of the township adjoining Falmouth and Presumscot River; he, the said Gorham, to finish or cause to be finished, the saw mill and grist mill that he hath already begun in said township on Little River." These were the first mills erected in Gorham.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIANS.

It is not known that any Indian tribe ever had a permanent location in this town. It is, however, certain that many of the natives had a temporary residence here. When white people first came here, they found Indian wigwams, cultivated corn fields, and well marked Indian trails from Sebago Lake, Presumscot and Saco rivers. Indian implements, stone axes, chisels, arrow heads, have been plowed up within a few years. Gambo seems to be the only locality in town that bears an Indian name. Indian Camp Brook, running by the Longfellow place, and Presumscot River, are the only other names that remind us of the Aborigines.

Gorham was rather an Indian thoroughfare than a home. Through this township they went to the sea shore in Scarborough and Saco, where fish and fowl were abundant. This township also afforded them good hunting grounds. Moose, deer, bears, otters, beavers, and foxes were plentiful. They furnished much of the meat, and their skins were valuable articles of trade for the first settlers. The Indians had fishing stations on Presumscot and Little Rivers, where salmon, shad, alewives and other fish, were taken in great quantities at certain seasons of the year. The Indians that frequented this town, when first settled, belonged mostly to the St. Francois tribe, of Canada. Many of that tribe belonged originally to the Androscoggins, the Pequawkets, and

the Ossipees, who had been driven from this part of Maine. Just before the fifth Indian war broke out, there were more Indians than whites residing in this town; they were not then hostile to the settlers, though they were notorious thieves and beggars. When war broke out these Indians retreated to Canada, and joined the French, and being well acquainted with this part of Maine, they became rangers and spies, able and willing to lead their warriors and friends to the feeble white settlements. During the war of 1745-50, Indians were often seen and recognized by citizens of Gorham, as those they had formerly known as neighbors. It is related that at one time in a skirmish between some of our settlers and a war party, one of the young Phinneys encountered an Indian whom he knew, of about his own age, who grew up in this town, with whom Phinney had often played; but now their meeting was hostile. A few hurried words passed between them while preparing for a conflict. They both fired, the Indian's ball just grazed Phinney whose shot laid his savage antagonist dead on the ground.

At another time young William McLellan, (or young Bill, as he was called,) while hoeing corn, discovered a young Indian whom he had formerly well known; the native was crawling stealthily to the end of the row of corn that Bill was hoeing. McLellan had his gun in the field, but it was some rods back, by a large stump. Bill turned back with his hoe, cutting down a weed or two, as if to hoe his corn better; he reached the stump and crawled round it so as to interpose the stump between him and the Indian, and then crept undiscovered to some bushes—the savage supposing Bill was by the stump, silently crawled to it, and raising himself cautiously was looking round; Bill had a fair aim, and calling to his former playmate, said, "you no shoot young Bill this time," fired instantly and wounded the Indian, who placed his hand over the wound, and ran

for the woods, exclaiming, "Bill, you shoot him well this time." The gun barrel with which young Bill shot the Indian, is now (1861) in the possession of Col. Hugh D. McLellan of Gorham.

In 1745, what is called the fifth Indian war broke out. Narragansett, No. 7, being a frontier town, was entirely exposed to assaults from the savages; the few inhabitants were obliged to be on watchful guard day and night; often compelled to fly to garrison; to labor with arms in their hands; their crops were injured or destroyed; their fences broken down; their cattle killed; their buildings burned; themselves killed or carried captive to Canada.

These aggravated and repeated distresses disheartened some of the settlers; they abandoned their houses and fields, and removed to places less liable to attack. In Gorham the settlers lived for years in a state of painful anxiety; they were prevented from cultivating their lands; their mills were burned; and the distressed families, shut up in the fort, were in danger of starvation! At the commencement of this French and Indian war, there were eighteen families in this town; nine of which moved into the garrison where they were closely shut up for four years. They were in the fortress seven years. Eleven soldiers were furnished by the government of Massachusetts to assist in protecting the garrison and procuring the necessaries of life.

Nine families removed into the fort, viz: those of Capt. John Phinney, Jacob Hamblen, Daniel Mosier, Hugh McLellan, Clement Harvey, John Reed, Edward Cloutman, Jeremiah Hodgdon and Eliphalet Watson.

Those who left the town were William Pote, James Irish, John Eayr, Caleb Cromwell, Ebenezer Hall, William Cotton, Benjamin Skillings, and Benjamin Stevens. Of these most went to Falmouth, a few to Massachusetts; nearly all of them returned to the town after the war closed, and settled on their lands.

The 19th of April, (old style) corresponding to April 30 now, was a disastrous day to the little band of settlers in Gorham. On that sad day, a family of the name of Bryant was cut off by Indian cruelty! The father and children slain in a barbarous manner! the wife and mother carried away, heart-broken, into captivity, and two of the most hardy and effective men, Reed and Cloutman, taken prisoners, and marched through the woods to Canada. On that morning there were four families that had not removed to the garrison, viz: Bryant's, Reed's, Cloutman's and McLellan's. Bryant contemplated moving the day preceding the massacre, but concluded to defer it one day longer to complete some family arrangement. They had an infant but two weeks old; the mother wished to have a cradle for her little one, and said if the father would remain in their dwelling that day and make the cradle, she would risk her scalp one day longer! That risk was a fatal one! A party of ten Indian warriors had entered the town unknown to the inhabitants. Some of the savages had previously lived in the town; they knew the people and where they lived; they ascertained who had not removed to the fort. Their intention was to take the four families captive without alarming the garrison; for this purpose they divided into parties. Early in the morning of the day before named, Bryant and his eldest son went to a field to repair fences; one of the Indian parties came upon them, and as they were not able to capture them, they shot Bryant and his son, as they endeavored to escape to the fort. The place where Mr. Bryant was killed, is on the low ground south of where Nathaniel Hamblen now lives, and near the main road. Bryant's house stood about fifty rods northerly of where George Pendleton, Esq., lives, near where a town road crosses Fort Hill road, about half a mile northerly from Gorham Seminary. The savages then proceeded to Bry-

ant's house, and murdered and scalped four of his children ! They dashed out the brains of the infant against the stone fire place ! The agonized and frantic mother, feeble and powerless, had to witness the destruction of all that was dear to her heart ! to leave her husband dead in the way, and the mangled bodies of her loved and innocent children in her desolate mansion, and with feelings of bitter anguish, which none may describe, under the weight of her terrible bereavement, go captive with the destroyers of all her earthly happiness, through pathless forests, tangled swamps, and over rugged mountains, to a people whose language she could not understand, and who were her enemies and the enemies of her people, kindred and friends !

Hugh McLellan's family lived near where Asa Palmer, Esq., now resides ; Reed lived on what is called the Miller place, now owned by George Pendleton, Esq. ; Edward Cloutman, (or Cloudman, as the name is now generally spelled) lived on the Col. Nath'l Frost farm, a little above Reed's, while Bryant's house was some thirty rods above Cloutman's, and nearer the fort. All about half a mile southerly of the garrison.

The following account of the Indian attack at Gorham, April 19, 1746, is compiled from a Manuscript kindly loaned me by Col. Hugh D. McLellan, who wrote it from the relation of Mrs. Abigail McLellan, some forty years ago. Mrs. McLellan died about 1821, at an advanced age ; she was a girl at the time of the massacre, living in her father's family, and well remembered the terrible events she related :—

“ All the families remaining in Gorham had removed into the fort during the winter and early part of spring, except four ; they remained on their lands, hoping to get their ploughing and sowing done, so they might raise some crops. Capt. John Phinney, the patriarch of the settlement, who exercised a fatherly care over the weak and feeble planta-

tion, was urgent to have all in the garrison ; he feeling certain that the Indians would be upon them as soon as the ground was bared of snow. As the spring opened he entreated the settlers to make no delay about moving into the fort, a place of comparative safety, and where they might unite in defending each other. The forwardness of the season increased his anxiety.

“ On the evening of the 18th of April, the McLellan family had completed their day’s labor, and were assembled in their log house ; they expected to complete their work in a field the next day, and then designed to move immediately into the garrison. The evening was pleasant and warm ; their door was open, and their family dog reclining outside, on the ground ; suddenly the dog growled and became excited, and acted as if he discovered danger ; the dog’s conduct alarmed the family, and they uttered the word, *Indians !* The door was quickly closed and fastened ; their light was extinguished ; the windows, small openings cut in the logs of which the house was built, covered and fastened ; blankets were hung around the fire place, so that no light might be seen outside, few words were spoken, and those in a low tone. There were four guns in the house, and two male persons, (Hugh McLellan and his son William) capable of using them. And Mrs. McLellan was not much inferior to her husband in strength and courage. When the McLellans had put their house in the best state for defense their means offered, they had a milk-pan full of gun-powder, and lead enough, but it was not in balls. Here was work for female hands, and while Mr. McLellan and William lay by the loop holes, each with one gun pointed outside and another within reach, Mrs. McLellan was by the fire, behind the screen, with her little daughter Abigail, melting lead in an iron skillet, and with an iron spoon turning it into a bullet mould, and then making

ball cartridges. No one in the house closed their eyes that night! The tedious hours passed on; the morning came; all was fair and peaceful without, nor could any indications of Indians be discovered, and the McLellans concluded that the alarm of the dog was caused by some wild animal. Mr. McLellan decided to go to his work, and finish it that day, and then go immediately into garrison. They yoked their oxen, and he and his son went to his field, charging Mrs. McLellan to keep the dog at home, to be watchful, and on any alarm, to blow the horn. Before they left the house, a neighbor, Mr. John Reed, came to borrow a chain; to him they made known their apprehensions. Reed said he had seen nothing unusual, and did not think the Indians were in the neighborhood; no signs of them had been seen, and he should finish his work before he moved into the fort. Reed took the chain, put it on his shoulder and started for home. When he arrived at the brook about a quarter of a mile north of Gorham Academy, (now called "Tommy's brook") he was suddenly set upon by two powerful Indians, who had secreted themselves in the bushes. Reed was brave and athletic, but was unarmed; the two Indians overpowered him, bound him securely, and took him to Canada. After the close of the war, he returned home. The McLellan family owed their escape to the capture of Reed, as the Indians who took him were on their way to McLellan's house, but, having taken Reed, and there being two men at McLellan's, it would have been hazardous to have made an attack then. In their conflict with Bryant, the Indians had fired a gun and broken Bryant's arm; he attempted to get to the fort; he reached the small brook southerly of Nathaniel Hamblen's house, the Indians pressing hard upon him; Bryant discovered, on the top of the hill where Hamblen now lives, Mr. Daniel Mosier, with his gun on his shoulder, coming towards them; Bryant called

to Mosier to fire on the Indians, but Mosier was a long gun-shot off, and did not know the number of Indians there ; at that moment the nearest Indian sprang upon Bryant, and with rapid blows of the tomahawk, dispatched him before Mosier was hardly conscious of what was taking place. He returned to the fort and gave the alarm. Mrs. McLellan, hearing the gun fired at Bryant, directed her little daughter Abigail, about twelve years of age, to go to Mr. Bryant's and enquire what the gun was fired for, but the child, being afraid, secreted herself. When the mother discovered her she again ordered her to go ; the distance was short and she soon arrived at the Bryant house. She entered, and the sight that presented itself to her astonished eyes paralyzed her voice and limbs for the moment. On the floor lay the four children in their blood ! They all fell under the tomahawk except the babe. The eldest daughter was alive ; she called Abigail by name and asked for water, but Abigail was stricken with horror and heeded her not ! instantly she was flying home, nor stopped to look around. She reached her father's house and fell prostrate at the door. Her mother took her up, laid her on a bed, and immediately blew the horn for her husband and son to come. Animation revived in the girl, and she uttered the word "Indians !" and fainted again. Mr. McLellan heard the horn and hastily ran home, leaving his oxen in the yoke. Abigail, on recovering from her swoon, related what she had seen at Bryant's house. Mr. McLellan immediately put his house in a position to resist a sudden attack or to stand a siege. Water was procured, windows and doors made close and fast. They knew not the extent of the Indians' success, whether all the neighbors were killed, or taken prisoners ; nor did they feel sure of the safety of the fort ; but they determined to resist the savages if an attack was made on their house. It was not long before they heard the report of the alarm gun, (a six

pounder at the fort) which was to give notice of the presence of the enemy in the neighborhood, and to warn all out of the fort to watch against surprise. Capt. Plinney and the other persons in the fort were apprised that the Indians were around them by the report of Mr. Mosier, but they knew nothing of their numbers, or the extent of their depredations beyond the fact that Mr. Bryant was killed; they did not therefore deem it prudent, with their small force, to leave the garrison. Bryant's house was but half a mile distant from the fort, but as most of the intervening space was covered with a thick wood and bushes where the enemy might lay in ambush and come upon them by surprise, or shoot them from the thickets, they made the entrances to the fort secure and kept a careful watch. Thus the day passed, and none arriving at the fort, its inmates supposed the four families remaining out were all either killed or taken captives.

"The McLellan family maintained anxious watching all that day and the following night. The next day, about noon, men were seen coming over what is now called the Academy hill, towards McLellan's house. At first sight they were supposed to be Indians, but they proved to be a scouting party going to the fort; there were about a dozen armed men from Falmouth, (Portland.) The alarm gun had been heard, and they were thus notified that Indians were about Gorham or Windham. At Saccarappa the scouting party divided and part went to Windham. The party for Gorham came to McLellan's house, where they were joyfully received. McLellan's oxen, still yoked, were found in the woods, near by where they had been left the morning before; what furniture they had was quickly loaded on a cart, and, under the protection of the scout, they started for the fort. Near Bryant's house they met a party from the fort, who had ventured out that day to learn some-

thing of the extent of the mischief done by the savages. The bodies of Mr. Bryant and his children were carried to the fort and buried near by, with due propriety." The family of Reed was immediately removed to the garrison, where all the occupants remained for nearly seven years ; where they were many times greatly distressed for food, and scantily supplied with clothing.

Cloutman's family had removed from the garrison some days before the Indian attack. He had gone to his field to complete some sowing of his grain ; he was there discovered by the Indians ; they were very desirous of capturing him ; they knew he was the owner of a very good gun, which they greatly coveted and had often endeavored to obtain. Cloutman was a powerful man, in the full vigor of his muscular strength, in the prime of life. The Indians thought his capture would be a heavy and discouraging blow to the settlers in Gorham. There were eight Indians in the party that captured him. Cloutman was alone in his field, sowing wheat ; as soon as his back was turned towards them, five of the savages ran towards him ; he discovered them and ran for Mr. Bryant's house ; coming to the fence, where he had a short time before placed brush, in trying to leap over the fence he became entangled and fell back ; he rose and tried a second time, but did not succeed ; then two Indians sprang toward him ; Cloutman knocked them down ; a third Indian he put under his feet ; two more savages came up with guns leveled at his breast ; Cloutman then surrendered. Had it not been for the brush that entangled him, he would probably have saved himself and the Bryant family. As it was he was carried to Canada, and was confined with about one hundred other captives, near the mouth of the river Sorell. Cloutman was more than six feet tall, and weighed 220 pounds. By his neighbors he was called the Giant—more on account of his strength

than his size. After arriving in Canada, he wrote his wife a letter, which she received in September following, relating the particulars of his capture. He informed her that they took him, and Reed, and Mrs. Bryant, westerly, down the stream near where Mr. Robert Files lately lived, and remained concealed there all day. At night two Indians approached the fort so near they could hear the voices of the inmates. About midnight they waded Little River. Mrs. Bryant being very feeble, Mr. Cloutman carried her on his back over all the streams, and many miles besides, where the travelling was bad. The second day they encamped on the banks of Saco River. They followed this stream and passed through the notch of the White Mountains, and thence proceeded northerly to Canada. When they arrived there, Cloutman and Reed were confined in a large building, under guard, with other captives; but Mrs. Bryant was sold for a domestic in a French family. The able-bodied male prisoners were daily taken from the prison and compelled to work on the French fortifications. Mr. Cloutman and a Mr. Dunbar planned an escape by digging out under their prison walls. They had laid by a part of their daily allowance of food to eat on their way home, and were waiting for a favorable night to break out; but they were betrayed by an Irishman, who was going with them. They were more strictly watched till cold weather. About the first of November, Cloutman and Dunbar escaped, on a stormy night. They were not missed for two or three days; then a large scout of French and Indians went in pursuit of them, but did not find them. It was supposed they were drowned in attempting to swim across a bay of Lake Champlain, as the next spring the skeletons of two men were found on the shore of the lake, with their clothes tied to the back of their heads, and in one garment was found a pocket compass, which was identified as one Cloutman had in Canada.

After peace was made, an Indian came to Gorham, and called on Cloutman's widow, and with a beaver skin wanted to buy an axe. She would not sell him her axe. He then went to Mr. Dennis Larry's house and traded with him. The Indian told Mr. Larry, that he was one of the party that captured Cloutman, and told how they did it. He said, "Strong man Cloutman. He beat two Indians so they died before they got to Canada." The widow of Cloutman afterwards married Mr. Abraham Anderson, of Windham, and she died in that town, December 1st, 1802, aged 84 years. She was the grandmother of the Hon. John Anderson, late of Portland, and Hon. Edward Anderson, of Windham, and Mrs. Ann Waterman, wife of Dr. John Waterman, of Gorham. Edward Cloutman left a son and a daughter; the latter died unmarried. His son Timothy married Katy Partridge. They left a numerous family, who were respectable and useful citizens of Gorham, and several of his descendants still reside in this town.

During the Indian war, Col. Edmund Phinney, then a young man, was one evening about half a mile easterly from the fort, in pursuit of cows; he was fired upon by a party of Indians, laying in ambush, three balls struck Phinney and wounded him severely, he succeeded in keeping his gun and reaching the fort; his left arm was broken, and as there was no doctor in the fort, the next day two men walked through the forest with him to Portland, where the fractured arm, and his other gun-shot wounds, were attended to by Dr. Coffin.

Some years after the Indian attack in 1746, a young man, Bartholomew Thorn, while going home to the fort one day, was taken by the Indians, and carried captive to Canada. He remained a year or two with the St. Francois' tribe, and was then sold to a French gentleman at Montreal. Thorn was treated kindly by the Frenchman, and was his master's

gardener. He did not like this monotonous life, and after seven years' absence he returned to Gorham. Previous to his being taken captive, he was a noted hunter and trapper; he knew all the streams and lakes in Gorham, Buxton, Standish and Windham. Thorn was well known to several Indians, who resorted to those towns, and had an intimate acquaintance with some of them; he sometimes hunted with them, slept in their wigwams, and shared their food. The savages thought him a trespasser on their hunting grounds. He would often remain in the forests weeks at a time, subsisting on game. He was taciturn and cautious; had a quick eye and ear, a sinewy frame, and possessed undaunted courage. The Indians accused him of not only trespassing on their lands, but of robbing their traps. There is a tradition that an Indian, on one occasion, went to examine his traps near the mouth of Little River in Gorham, and he found the leg of a large otter in his trap. On examination he discovered that the leg had been disjointed by a sharp knife. The Indian at once surmised that Thorn had taken his otter. After an examination of his trap, and the ground and leaves near by, he thought the trespass had not long been committed, and that the plunderer could not be far off. With Indian sagacity he discovered and followed the trail; he had not gone far when he discovered a smoke; as he approached he saw Thorn in the act of cooking some game, and near by what he thought was the skin of his otter. The Indian showed himself and told Thorn that he had stolen his otter. Thorn replied that the otter was his own; the Indian raised his gun. Thorn seized his; the Indian's gun missed fire; instantly Thorn discharged his, and the next minute the Indian lay dead on the ground. The capture of Thorn was the last Indian mischief done in Gorham. After about seven years' absence, Thorn returned to this town, but the settlers cleared up the land, and this made game scarce. Thorn

did not like to have so many neighbors, and in June, 1775, he removed to what is now the town of Baldwin, and was the first settler of that town, and his son William was the first white child born in that place. Thorn for many years tended the first grist-mill in Baldwin; he died in that town about 1820, being over ninety years of age. He continued to hunt, trap, and fish, up to the latter years of his life.

It is said that one day, during this Indian war, that five savages were killed on the Fort Hill road near the brook, southerly of Nath'l Hamblen's house; three of them fell by the gun of William McLellan. At another time, when all the men were out of the fort, working together, (as was the custom for greater safety) an old dog at the fort, by barking and frantic gestures, awakened the suspicions of the females in the garrison; they closed the gate, and Mrs. McLellan (the wife of Hugh) ascended to the watch box, and carefully scanning the bushes and stumps in the vicinity, discovered an Indian behind a bush; she got a loaded musket and watched at the port-hole. Soon the Indian rose cautiously, surveying the fort. He stood in full view, Mrs. McLellan fired,—her shot took effect. The men hearing the report of the gun, came running to the fort to learn the cause; when told, they were incredulous, as they had not seen or tracked any Indians; but Mrs. McLellan insisted that she had killed, or desperately wounded an Indian. The spot was examined where she said the Indian stood, a pool of blood was found, and a trail of blood followed some way into the woods. Probably his companions carried the wounded Indian away. Mrs. McLellan lived to a great age, and always asserted that she killed or severely wounded the savage. While this Indian war lasted, the settlers of Gorham were constantly harrassed by the savages, though eleven soldiers were sent by Massachusetts government for their protection. In the winter when their footsteps could

be seen in the snow, the Indians avoided the settlements, because the rangers or scouts could track and follow them. In the spring, summer and autumn, much of the exposed property in this town was destroyed. Cattle, horses, and swine were killed, and their growing crops in their fields destroyed or plundered. This war of ambuscade, massacre, and conflagration, kept the people in continual terror and agitation; nor did they feel secure till 1759, when Quebec capitulated to the army of Wolfe, and France lost her empire, and with it her influence over the savages in North America.

CHAPTER VII.

PROGRESS OF THE TOWN.

After the termination of hostilities, and the fear of Indian assaults was removed, most of the old settlers returned to the places they had left. Many new settlers came, and improvements and buildings went forward. The last repairs done to the fort were in 1760, when one shilling and four pence per foot was voted to Hugh McLellan for stockading the fort, with spruce, pine, or hemlock posts, thirteen feet long, and ten inches diameter, with a lining of hewn timber six inches thick. During the war, public worship was held in the southeast bastion, or flanker of the fort. At a meeting of the Proprietors, held at the fort, February 26, 1760, "Capt. John Waite, Moses Pearson, Esq., and Mr. William Cotton, were chosen a committee to consider of building a meeting house, where to set said house, and how big to build it."

At the same meeting it was voted to raise and assess on the several rights of land, £66, 13s. 4d., towards building a meeting house; that meeting house was completed in 1764. In 1763, the first bridge over Presumpscoot River between the towns of Gorham and Windham was erected. The inhabitants increased, and in 1761, a movement began for the purpose of an incorporation of the town. And at a meeting of the Proprietors, held January 20, 1762, there was an article in the warrant for calling the meeting, "to

choose an Agent to oppose the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Gorhamtown, who pray that the lands in said town might be incorporated into a town, district or parish, vested with powers and privileges as in all like cases." The incorporation of the town was strongly opposed by many of the non-resident proprietors, because they apprehended their taxes would be much increased if the town was organized.

The inhabitants increased rapidly, and the residents in town pressed for an incorporation, and in 1764 the township was estimated to contain 340 souls. The town was incorporated in 1764, October 24, by the General Court of Massachusetts. It was the twentieth town incorporated in Maine.

The first town meeting was held in pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, at the meeting house in Gorham, February 18, 1765; at which meeting Capt. John Phinney was chosen Moderator, Amos Whitney Town Clerk; Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, and Joseph Weston, Selectmen, and Edmund Phinney, Treasurer. Not less than twelve town meetings were held that year, viz: on Feb. 18th, March 12th, March 21st, April 29th, May 16th, May 30th, Aug. 1st, Aug. 10th, Aug. 20th, Sept. 2d, Dec. 12th, and Dec. 19th. Roads and bridges were needed; town lines had to be run and settled, and various other municipal affairs required attention. The town was a local Parish, and religious and moral matters claimed and received a large share of the consideration of the settlers. The first inhabitants of Gorham were decidedly a religious people. Springing from the old Puritans of Plymouth Colony, when they emigrated they took with them the Puritan faith, customs, manners, and religious ordinances. It required men like the Puritans to undertake and carry through the hazardous enterprise of settling new towns among savage beasts and savage men.

Such were the early settlers of Gorham; they were a hardy, enterprising, courageous, virtuous race of men and women, distinguished for fortitude, temperance and open-handed hospitality; and above all, for their piety. They were deeply conscious that true religion was essential to good government, and the permanent welfare of the community, they spared no pains to support the gospel.

At the very first meeting of the Proprietors in this town, in a poor log house, surrounded by the forest, one of their first votes was to provide for preaching and religious instruction. Their church system was Congregational; they were all, (or nearly all) orthodox Congregationalists, and were zealous for what they considered to be the truth. A stern and somewhat severe morality prevailed everywhere among the Puritans: they might at this day have been called intolerant in their religious views and practices, but they were in this respect, like other sects of their age. They never forgot the great and momentous object for which the Pilgrims settled in New England, *religious freedom and liberty of conscience*.

At that first Proprietors' meeting they voted, "That a meeting house be built for the worship of God in said town, 36 feet long and 26 feet wide, with a 20 feet shed, and fifty shillings on a right of land was voted in order to erect said house, and to clear a suitable tract of land to set the same upon."

At the next meeting it was voted, "That twenty rods square be cleared on the west side of the way called King Street, in order for building a meeting house thereon." So soon, and so liberally did the first settlers of Gorham make provision for religious worship. At that time, (1741) there were not more than twelve or fourteen families in town. In 1764, the second meeting house was erected. In 1792, it was voted, "To enlarge the house thirty feet to the south-

ward." In 1797, it was voted, "To dispose of the old meeting house and build a new one." In 1798, the Parish gave "the Corner School Class the old meeting house, provided the said Class would build a school house large enough to accommodate the town to do their town business in."

In June, 1797, the present meeting house of the First Parish was erected. At the time of raising the frame, a melancholy accident occurred—a part of the frame gave way, and two persons—Doct. Nathaniel Bowman and James Tryon—were killed. In 1828, this meeting house was enlarged and altered; the old square pews, with seats hung with hinges, were removed, and long pews, with fixed seats, introduced, and the galleries were taken away. Another alteration was made in 1848; a new pulpit and new slips, or pews, without doors, were constructed—several new pews added—windows, with large squares of glass, and aisles and slips, completed—a chandelier and a clock were added. Previous to this an organ was introduced; since then galleries have again been erected.

Before the incorporation of the town in 1764, preachers were hired by the proprietors, aided by the voluntary contributions of the citizens.

CHAPTER VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE first clergyman employed in Gorham was a Mr. Benjamin Crocker from Cape Cod ; he was hired for six months at £3 10s. per week, and preached here from February 16th, 1743, to September following, when he was paid £60, old tenor, (45 shillings to the dollar.) Mr. Crocker graduated at Harvard College in 1713.

The correspondence with Mr. Crocker was by a committee ; their letter to him was as follows :—

“For the Rev. Benjamin Crocker at Ipswitch, per Capt. Phinney :

GORHAMTOWN, so called, Feb. 16, 1742-3.

Mr. Crocker, Sir:—We, the subscribers, Being this day at a Proprietors' meeting, Chosen to get a minister to Preatch to the Inhabitants for five or six months to Come, and We are informed by Mr. Jno. Phinney that you signified to him you wold come and Preatch if We Desired It: And these are to Desier you to come and Preach there the time above mentioned or Less time or as may sute your conveniency, and We shall Readily pay you Reasonable Demands, and must refer you to Mr. Jno. Phinney for particulars by Whome this comes, With expectation of your compliance, we remain your humble Servants,

MOSES PEARSON,
WM. POTE,
WM. COTTON,
BENJA. SKILLINGS,
JNO. GORHAM.

We, the subscribers, Engage to pay the sum of three pounds, ten shillings, Old Tenor, for what time you may preach to the above Inhabitants, that is, so much per Sabbath as Sixty pounds will satisfy, there being so much voted for that use.

MOSES PEARSON,
WM. POTE,
WM. COTTON,
JNO. GORHAM,
BENJA. SKILLINGS."

Then follows Mr. Crocker's account, thus:

"An account of what I received for preaching at Gorhamtown.

	£	s.	d.
Of Mr. Cotton, - - - -	11	10	00
Of Mr. Pote, - - - -	2	00	00
Of Mr. Cobb, for Phinney, - -	1	00	00
Of Mr. Pearson, - - - -	5	00	00
Of Mr. Jno. Eager, - - - -	10	00	
Of Mr. Benja. Skillins, - -	3	10	00
Of Mr. Benja. Stevens, - -	3	10	00
Of Mr. McAllen, (McLellan?) -	3	10	00
Of Mr. Jeremiah Hodgdon, - -	10	00	
Of Capt. Gorham, - - - -	10	00	
Of Mr. Pote, for boarding, - -	9	00	00
Of Mr. Cotton, - - - -	10	00	00
Of Mr. Cotton, - - - -	5	10	00
	<hr/>		
	£56	00	00
Of Mr. Pearson, - - - -	4	00	00
	<hr/>		
	£60	00	00

FALMOUTH, Sept. 19, 1743.

Received of the Committee of Gorhamtown, sixty pounds old tenor, which is in full for preaching at Gorhamtown—I say received per me.

BENJA. CROCKER.

MR. LOMBARD.

In September, 1750, the proprietors of this town voted to give Mr. Solomon Lombard a call to settle here in the work of the gospel ministry; his salary was to be £53 6s. 8d. annually, and to receive the lots of land reserved for the first settled minister, and the use of the parsonage land during his ministry. Lot No. 57, first Division, being a 30 acre lot, now a part of the old Phinney farm, on Fort Hill, where the family of George Hunt now live, was confirmed to him and his heirs for one of the minister lots. Mr. Lombard was a native of Truro, Cape Cod, and graduated at Harvard College in 1723. He was ordained at Gorham, Dec. 26, 1750; the first settled minister of Portland, Rev. Thomas Smith, preached the ordination sermon; one dollar on each right of land in Gorham was assessed (\$120) to defray the expenses of the ordination; the accounts of these expenses are curious, as showing what articles were deemed necessary for an ordination dinner, the value of such articles, and the price of services. Some of these are as follows:

				£	s.	d.
1 Barrel of Flour,	-	-	-	14	07	06
3 Bushels of Apples,	-	-	-	2	08	00
2 Barrels of Cider,	-	-	-	9	00	00
2 Gallons of Brandy,	-	-	-	5	00	00

	£	s.	d.
1 Bottle of Vinegar, - - -	05	00	
29 Pounds of Sugar, - - -	8	14	00
1 Tea Pot, - - - - -	1	10	00
4 Gallons of Rum, - - - -	5	04	00
2 Bushels of Cranberries, - -	2	00	00
1 Pound of Tea, - - - - -	10	00	
1 " of Ginger, - - - - -	02	00	

Two Cheeses, 6d. per lb; 54 1-2 lbs. of Pork, 7d. per lb.; 6 Candles, 1s.; 1 oz. of Nutmegs, 12d.; 6 gallons of Molasses, 23s. 8d. per gallon; 3 Geese, 3 1-2d. per lb.; 4 oz. Pepper, 6d.; 8 Fowls, 36s.; 1-2 bushel Onions, and 1-2 bushels of Potatoes.

Two bushels of cranberries to half a bushel of potatoes, would at this day seem disproportionate, and the brandy, rum, and cider, would hardly be expected at an ordination dinner. The committee to furnish supplies were Enoch Freeman, Samuel Moody and James Milk. Most of the articles were purchased of Enoch Freeman. One person was paid for eight days work getting up the stores, for which he was paid £10 for himself, and £4 for horse labor.

John Irish was paid "£1 5s. for bringing in the cow, and 10s. for killing the cow;" the horse keeping, for 19 days and nights, was £9 10s. 00d. Ten days work of women, cooking, £5 00s. 00d.

The Proprietors and inhabitants of the town were very well united in desiring the settlement of Mr. Lombard, but this unanimity did not long continue; he and his parishioners did not get along harmoniously. In March, 1757, twenty-one of his hearers addressed a letter to the Proprietors, requesting that Mr. Lombard might be dismissed; in it they say, "Our Rev. Pastor's conduct in the discipline of his church, hath had such an evil tendency it hath weaned our affections from him, and in a great measure spoilt his use-

fulness towards us." They also complain of his setting neighbors at variance with each other, and of neglecting ministerial duties to engage in secular business for his own benefit. In the warrant for a Proprietors' meeting, March 11th, 1767, one of the articles was "to enquire into the grounds of the difference betwixt the Rev. Mr. Lombard and the inhabitants of this town." A Council was called to endeavor to adjust the difficulties; for years, however, these difficulties remained unadjusted. Terms of separation were finally agreed upon, and Mr. Lombard was dismissed in 1764. During Mr. Lombard's ministry there was a schism in the church, and a Mr. Townsend preached here to one section of the people, and from that party received a call to settle. A Council of ministers was convened, but they refused to ordain Mr. Townsend; whereupon the part of the church favorable to Mr. T., proceeded to ordain him according to the Cambridge Platform. Parson Smith in his journal, under date of April 4, 1759, says, "Mr. Townsend was ordained at Gorham; Capt. Phinney prayed before the charge, and Capt. Morton gave it, and Townsend did all the rest." In a memoir of the Honorable Jeremiah Gridley, who was at that period Attorney General of Massachusetts, I find the following incident related:—

"About the year 1760, a Mr. Lombard, the settled minister of the Gospel in Gorham, upon some uneasiness which arose between him and the people of his charge, had a difficulty they could not settle; they mutually agreed to dissolve the connexion, and the parsonage being valuable, and under culture, he was to have its improvement until they should settle another minister, and Lombard, who was a gentleman of education, gave a bond in the penal sum of two or three thousand pounds to Morton and Phinney, two of the Elders, or Deacons, that upon their settling another minister he would deliver up the parsonage. In the space

of a year or two, an illiterate man (Townsend) received a call to settle with them and become their minister. None of the neighboring ministers or churches would assist in his ordination, and thereupon the church proceeded to ordain him in the Congregational way, by the imposition of the hands of Morton and Phinney. Afterwards, a suit was brought upon the bond of Lombard at the Court of Common Pleas; the case was argued largely by counsel, and Mr. Lombard added something to what his counsel had said, to show that the man inducted to office was not *the* minister meant and intended by the bond. The verdict was against Mr. Lombard; he appealed to the Supreme Court, then held at York, and employed Mr. Gridley for his counsel; Mr. Gridley introduced a plea, reciting the grant of the township, with the reservation of a parsonage for the use of a *pious, learned and orthodox* minister, and averred that the town had not settled *such* a minister. The counsel for plaintiffs replied, that they had settled another pious, orthodox minister, omitting the word *learned*. The answer was adjudged insufficient, and judgment was rendered in favor of Lombard."

Whether Mr. Townsend preached longer I cannot learn. He died at Gorham, Sept. 22d, 1762. Mr. Lombard was dismissed in 1764. He afterwards became an Episcopalian, and united with a church of that order, and died at Gorham in 1781, leaving numerous descendants, many of whom now live in Gorham.

After Mr. Lombard ceased preaching in Gorham, he was soon engaged in public business, and seems to have been a very popular man. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace; he was largely employed by the Proprietors of the town, and in County business, acting on important committees, surveying and locating lands, and was frequently appointed a referee in difficult cases. He was the first Rep-

representative of Gorham in the General Court of Massachusetts, having been elected in 1765, the next year after he was dismissed from his pastoral charge ; he was seven years a Representative in the Legislature, twice a Delegate to the Provincial Congress, a Delegate to form the Constitution of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Safety and Vigilance in the early days of the Revolution, afterwards a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County, from 1776 to 1781, when he died. Mr. Lombard was an active, industrious, useful man, a gentleman of learning, talents, and sound sense.

A Mr. Peltiah Tingley preached in Gorham in 1765-6. He was invited to settle as a pastor, but declined the call. Mr. Tingley subsequently became a Free Will Baptist, and settled in Waterborough, and lived to an advanced age. In 1765, £66, 13s. 4d. was voted for the support of the gospel in Gorham, and several town meetings were held for the purpose of devising ways to obtain continuous preaching in the town.

MR. THACHER.

Mr. Lombard was succeeded, as the pastor of the Congregational Parish, by the Rev. Josiah Thacher. Mr. Thacher was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut. He was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He preached in Gorham, as a candidate twenty-four Sabbaths, and was ordained here, October 28, 1767. He was to have £100 lawful money as a settlement, and £80 per year while he remained pastor of the Parish. The Parish and church were nearly unanimous in their votes to settle Mr. Thacher on these terms.

Difficulties between Mr. Thacher and his parishioners soon arose. Many became much opposed to him, and some disreputable scenes occurred ; these conflicts exerted an unfavorable influence on religion in the town, and led to many uncharitable words and deeds. A new religious society, called Baptists, (resembling the Free Will Baptists, but not identical with that sect,) was formed in town. Also a society of Friends, and a society of Shakers. Many people would not pay the ministerial tax for Mr. Thacher's support, and suits were commenced to coerce payment. These proceedings exceedingly irritated Mr. Thacher's opponents. On some occasions he was forcibly prevented from entering the meeting house to preach. Many town meetings were held on this subject. At one of which it was voted, "That Mr. Thacher should no more hold forth or carry on in the pulpit."

At a meeting held Nov. 29th, 1780, Mr. Amos Whitney, Nathan Whitney, George Hanscom, Samuel Crockett, and Prince Davis, were chosen "a Committee to wait on Mr. Thacher and forbid his preaching any more in the meeting house or any where else in Gorham, under the pretence of being the town's minister, "as both church and town have long since rejected him as their minister." At the same meeting it was voted, "That if Mr. Thacher disregard the warning from said Committee, and will continue to preach and hold forth in the meeting house as minister, then in that case, said Committee shall shut up the meeting house." Mr. Thacher gave no heed to the warning of the Committee, but continued to preach. The Committee fastened up the meeting house. Mr. Thacher and his friends, the next Sabbath, by the aid of ladders, entered the meeting house, and held the usual services. The Committee then sought legal advice, and were told that they themselves were trespassers and were liable to prosecution. His opponents then

tried to persuade Mr. Thacher to resign. At a town meeting held in February, 1781, Prince Davis, Capt. Samuel Whitmore and Mr. Samuel Harding, were chosen a Committee to make proposals to Mr. Thacher, and settle the conditions [on which his pastoral relations might be dissolved. This Committee went about their business, treated Mr. Thacher in a gentlemanly way, and were met in the same spirit. Their meetings were numerous, and the whole matter thoroughly discussed and weighed. The result was that the town should pay Mr. Thacher £307, or secure the payment at a given time, and when that should be done, he agreed to ask and receive a dismissal; and he was dismissed in April, 1781. Like his predecessor, Mr. Lombard, he was employed almost immediately in political life, and laid aside the title of Reverend for that of Honorable; he did a large business as a Justice of the Peace; was a Representative from the town of Gorham to the General Court eleven years, then Senator from Cumberland County, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1784 to 1799, the year he died. His death occurred Dec. 25, of that year. Mr. Thacher was a descendant of Anthony Thacher, who was among the early emigrants to New England.

C A L E B J E W E T T.

Rev. Caleb Jewett was the next Congregational minister settled in Gorham. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass.; he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1776. At a town meeting, (the whole town being a territorial Parish) held August 13, 1781, it was voted, "That Austin Alden go to Newbury Port and request Mr. Caleb Jewett to preach in this town three months." And Oct. 15, 1781, "Voted

unanimously to improve either Mr. Caleb Jewett, or Mr. Joseph Littlefield as a candidate for pastor ;” and then voted, “That Mr. Austin Alden wait on Mr. Jewett, and invite him to preach six months.” At a town meeting held January 28, 1782, it was “Voted unanimously (except one) to concur with the church in requesting Mr. Caleb Jewett to settle in the work of the gospel ministry in this town.” And at the same time the town “Voted to pay Mr. Jewett one hundred pounds salary, so long as he continue in the ministry in this town.” At the same time “Voted one hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence settlement for Mr. Jewett.” This attempt to settle Mr. Jewett failed. New negotiations were set on foot with Mr. Jewett the next year, (1783.) The town voted in addition to the sums before voted, to give Mr. Jewett twenty-four cords of wood annually, to be cut and delivered at his door, and to fence the Parsonage lots (a thirty acre lot, and one hundred acre lot) for Mr. Jewett’s use.” Mr. Jewett accepted the call on these conditions, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Society, Nov. 5, 1783.

Like his predecessor, Mr. Jewett had many difficulties with his church and parish. After a long negotiation about the terms of his dismissal, his final separation from his people took place Sept., 1800. He resigned his connection on the condition of the town’s paying him a certain sum of money, and exempting his property from taxation for a specified number of years. When the town passed these votes, and they were sent to Mr. Jewett, he sent a written reply to the town meeting, saying,—

“I accept your conditions and resign my ministerial office, and consider it my jubilee. *Multum Guadio! Guadio Multum!* So I subscribe myself as one worn out in the service of God, and yours. CALEB JEWETT.”

Mr. Jewett died in Gorham, April 16, 1802.

JEREMIAH NOYES.

The next Congregational minister settled in Gorham was Rev. Jeremiah Noyes; he was a native of Newburyport, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799, and was ordained at Gorham, Nov. 16, 1803. One condition of Mr. Noyes' settlement was, that he should take a dismission whenever two-thirds of the legal voters of the Parish, at a legal meeting had for that purpose, should request it; six months notice to be given. During Mr. Noyes' ministry he lived on amicable terms with his people; there seems to have been no fault found from any quarter, and he died, very much regretted, January 15, 1807, aged 28 years.

ASA RAND.

Rev. Asa Rand succeeded Mr. Noyes as minister of this Parish. He was born at Rindge, N. H.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806, and was ordained at Gorham, January 18, 1809. He was to receive \$680 per year for four years, and afterwards \$600 annually. Mr. Rand was a sedate, industrious man, a hard student, a strong, lucid writer, and a solemn preacher. He was strenuously orthodox in principle, uniform and inflexible in maintaining those views which he deemed right, but never impetuous or rash; he was a gentleman of learning and ability. In consequence of bodily infirmity, he asked a release from his charge, and was dismissed, by an ecclesiastical council, June 12, 1822. During Mr. Rand's pastorate, 73 females and 21 males were added to the church. After Mr. Rand's dismissal he edited the Christian Mirror, then the Boston Recorder, afterwards the Lowell Observer—subsequently he resided many years

in Western New York, and now (1862) lives again in New England.

THADDEUS POMEROY.

On the same day that Mr. Rand was dismissed, and by the same Council, Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy was installed as Pastor over the Congregational Church and Parish in Gorham. Mr. Pomeroy was a native of South Hampton, Mass., graduated at Williams College, and studied theology at Andover. He was first settled in the ministry at Randolph, Mass., some years before he came to Gorham. He was a man of exemplary diligence; often out of health, but ever industrious. While he was pastor here, a large number were added to the church; 72 in 1831. Mr. Pomeroy did much to promote education, and was indefatigable in his efforts to establish and endow the Female Seminary in this town. Mr. Pomeroy was dismissed Nov. 24, 1839. He removed to Pompey, in Western New York, and afterwards removed to De Witt, near Syracuse, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died there April 14, 1858, aged 76 years.

JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

Was the eighth settled minister of the First Parish in this town; he came from New York, and was a merchant before he preached. He was installed at Gorham July 16, 1840, and was dismissed, on his own request, July 16, 1842. Mr. Davenport came to the belief that the Apostolical form of church government was Episcopal, and that no person

could be properly ordained except by a Bishop ; hence he felt that it was wrong to be a Congregational pastor when in fact he was an Episcopalian. Soon after his dismissal from Gorham, he was ordained by a Bishop and preached in Newburyport. Afterwards he was settled in Ogdensburg, N. Y. ; being again dismissed, he returned to New York and again engaged in mercantile pursuits.

AARON C. ADAMS.

Rev. Aaron C. Adams succeeded Mr. Davenport as pastor over the First Parish here. He was from Bangor, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1836. He was ordained at Gorham, Oct. 5, 1842, and was dismissed in November, 1845. Ill health was the cause of his resigning his pastoral relation. Mr. Adams was afterwards settled at West Bloomfield in New Jersey. Subsequently he was settled at Manchester, New Hampshire, and, being dismissed from there, he is again living in Maine.

JOHN R. ADAMS.

The tenth Congregational clergyman in this Parish was Rev. John R. Adams, a native of Andover, Mass. ; he graduated at Yale College in 1821 ; studied Theology at Divinity College, Andover, Mass. He was settled firstly at Londonderry, N. H. ; then at Brighton, Mass., and thirdly in this town ; he was installed in Gorham, June 4, 1847, and his pastoral relation to this people was dissolved Dec. 1, 1858. Mr. Adams is now (1862) serving as Chaplain to the Fifth

Regiment of Maine Volunteers in the Federal army on the Potomac.

STEPHEN C. STRONG.

Is the eleventh and present Congregational minister of the First Parish in this town; he is a native of North Hampton, Mass., a grandson of Gov. Caleb Strong. Mr. Strong graduated at Williams College in 1845; he studied Theology in the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He was first settled at South Hampton, Mass., and being dismissed from his parochial charge there, he was installed at Gorham February 15, 1869.

The following is a list of Congregational clergymen, who have been settled in Gorham, with the dates of their settlement and dismissal or death.

1. Solomon Lombard, ordained December 26, 1750, dismissed August 15, 1764.

2. Josiah Thacher, ordained October 28, 1767, dismissed April 28, 1781.

3. Caleb Jewett, ordained November 5, 1783, dismissed Sept. 8, 1800.

4. Jeremiah Noyes, ordained November 16, 1803, died January 15, 1807.

5. Asa Rand, ordained January 18, 1809, dismissed June 12, 1822.

6. Thaddeus Pomeroy, installed June 12, 1822, dismissed November 24, 1839.

7. John L. Davenport, installed July 16, 1840, dismissed July 16, 1842.

8. Aaron C. Adams, ordained October 5, 1842, dismissed November 4, 1845.

9. John R. Adams, installed June 4, 1847, dismissed December 1, 1858.

10. Stephen C. Strong, installed February 15, 1860.

April 4, 1759, Mr. Ebenezer Townsend, ordained by one division of the church; Mr. Townsend died in Gorham in 1762.

For a few years after the organization of the Congregational church in this town, they had Ruling Elders; they were Edmund Phinney, Hugh McLellan, and Joseph Cates. The following persons have been the Deacons: Stephen Phinney, Eliphalet Watson, James McLellan, Austen Alden, George Lewis, Thomas Cross, Samuel Paine, James McLellan, 2d, Thos. S. Robie, Nahum Chadbourne, Enoch Cross, Marshal Irish, Edward P. Weston, Nathaniel Brown, Horatio H. Merrill, Edward Robie, and Thomas Jameson.

The brick Vestry, or Conference House of the First Parish, was built in 1826, principally by a liberal donation of \$500 from Deacon Thomas S. Robie.

CHAPTER IX.

BAPTISTS.

THE Baptists (Free Will) first came into notice in this town during the pastorate of Rev. Josiah Thacher over the Congregational church. These Baptists were by other people then called *New Lights*. They had many preachers—no one officiating long in Gorham. They were very earnest men. A number of these, calling themselves Baptists, in 1780–1, afterwards became Shakers, some Friends, and some Methodists. Samuel Brown, John and William Cotton, James McCollister (McCorison,) Amos and Lemuel Rich, Jacob H. Clements, some of the Freemans, were among the earliest and most active members of the Baptist Society in its early days in Gorham. Many became disaffected to “the Standing Order,” as the Congregationalists were then called, and protested against paying Parish taxes, and probably some nominally joined the New Lights for the sole purpose of evading taxation; the larger part were undoubtedly conscientiously opposed to Congregational doctrines and polity. The enthusiastic New Light chose to preach for himself. He talked much against ministers being qualified to preach by book learning, and disdained the idea of studying for the ministry, contending that God would choose and qualify his own preachers. Their numbers in Gorham increased rapidly; they held meetings, and leaders soon showed themselves. They became much excited; every one,

who chose, became a public speaker, to exhort men and expound the Scriptures. They publicly denounced the paid clergy. Their speakers were often vociferous, their meetings sometimes disorderly; their converts frequently violent in their gesticulations; whirling around and swooning were not unusual in their meetings. They were decided in their opposition to finery or ornament in dress and fashionable amusements. Like most sects in their early days, they had their eccentricities; but they were sincere and devout, and time and "the sober second thought" moulded them into an orderly and respectable religious society; and so they have remained.

The first Free Will Baptist church in this town was organized, and their first meeting house built at Fort Hill, where they still have a house for worship. This denomination has two other houses for public worship in town, one at Little Falls village and one at White Rock neighborhood. They have had many clergymen to preach; and quite a number of Free Will Baptist ministers have been natives of Gorham. Among the most prominent was Rev. Clement Phinney, a grandson of Col. E. Phinney. Elder Benjamin Randall, the father of the denomination in this country, occasionally preached here; so did Elder Weeks, Elder Joseph White, Elder John Buzzell, and others.

They tried year after year to induce the town to exempt them from paying ministerial taxes; they became so numerous and powerful that the town at length listened to their petitions. And at a legal town meeting, held on the 14th day of June, 1781, the following vote was passed: "Voted, All the inhabitants of Gorham, who are of a different denomination to the Congregational, are to be excluded paying any future charges towards supplying the Desk in Gorham Meeting house, *only* upon bringing a certificate from the heads of either of the opposite societies, in Gorham,

called Baptists, in two months from this date." Within the prescribed time, and on the town book is this record: "The following is a list of the persons in Gorham, who call themselves Baptists, according to their own return, given in to the Selectmen, agreeable to a vote passed the 14th of June, 1781."

"To the Selectmen of Gorham — Gents: — These may certify, that the persons, whose names are in the following List, are in our opinion, cleared from paying to y^e support of y^e Congregational Ministry in the town, both by law, and agreeable to a vote of the town passed sometime in June last, they attending our meeting, and desiring their names to be entered in the certificate to yourselves."

Daniel Hebard, Pastor,	William Cotton,
Andrew Crockett, } *	Nath'l Freeman,
Elisha Strout, } *	Eben'r Morton,
Capt. Briant Morton,	Samuel Thomes,
Andrew Cobb,	Samuel Brown,
Nicholas Cobb,	Joshua Harding,
Jedediah Cobb,	Ebenezer Hamblen,
Andrew Cobb, Jr.,	Barnabas Rich,
Daniel Cobb,	Lemuel Rich,
Nath'l Edwards,	Josiah Whitney,
Ephraim Hunt,	Samuel Harding, Jr.,
Peletiah Crocket,	Gershom Hamblen,
Moses Hanscom,	Nathaniel Muckford,
Samuel Crocket, Jr.,	Aaron Whitney,
James Bangs,	William Monson,
Jno. Foy,	Ezekiel Rich,
Jona. Freeman,	Nath'l Stevens,
Cary McLellan,	Joseph Whitney,
Nathan Freeman,	Jerch. Hodsdon,

* Elders of the Eastern Baptist Church in Gorham.

George Hamblen,	Isaac Elder,
Caleb Lombard,	John Carsley,
Capt. Hart Williams,	Decker Phinney,
Daniel Gammon,	Stephen Swett,
James Gilkey,	Joseph Stone,
William Lakeman,	Joel Sawyer,
Jona. Crocket,	Calvin Lombard,
Jabez Morton,	Barnabas Bangs,
James McCorison,	Thomas Bangs,
Joel Rich,	Lemuel Hicks,
William Files,	John Silla,
Samuel Elder,	Joseph Brackett,
William Marks,	Benja. Stevens,
	Eli Webb.

These persons were exempted from payment of ministerial taxes for a few years, but others, who it was said did not get certificates or who did not hand them to the Selectmen seasonably, were still assessed, and the matter was again brought into the town meetings; and an article was in a warrant for a town meeting in 1787, "To see what method the town will take with sundry persons that think themselves aggrieved in paying ministerial taxes, and whether they will excuse a whole or a part of them?" The town chose Edmund Phinney, Esq., Austen Alden, George Lewis, James Phinney, and Nathaniel Frost, to report on that matter at an adjourned meeting. This Committee held several meetings and finally made the following Report:—

"We, the subscribers, beg leave to report to the town as follows, viz.: We have met a committee of those called the Anabaptist Society in Gorham, and heard all they had to offer, Patiently and Candidly, and are of opinion that if any person in Gorham of that Society, or of any different denomination from the Congregational, who is a public Protestant

teacher of Piety, Religion, and Morality, agreeable to the Constitution, should produce a certificate, or List, to the Town, of any number of persons, (Inhabitants of Gorham?) who are, in his opinion, conscientiously of his Society, and do constantly attend upon instruction, that in that case we would recommend to the town to exempt all those persons from paying to any Congregational minister in said Gorham." The town passed a vote in accordance with this Report, but it was too strict for those who wished to use a Baptist name merely to avoid paying a ministerial tax. The officiating Baptist clergyman or teacher would not certify that those persons, who only occasionally attended their ministrations and in their daily life did not exhibit any decided religious opinions, or lead virtuous lives, were "*conscientiously of their Society.*"

In a town meeting called in November, 1788, there was an article in the warrant "To see if the town will exempt any person or number of persons in Gorham, (being of the Baptist Denomination) from paying taxes to a Congregational minister in Gorham." And another article was "To see if the town will vote that Mr. James McAllister shall be discharged from paying any State, County, or Town taxes in Gorham, on account of his being a Baptist minister."

The Town would not consider these requests, but dismissed both articles.

In 1789, there was an article in a warrant for a Town meeting, "To see if the Town will vote that the Baptist Society be set off by themselves, in order that they may be incorporated into a separate Parish."

The Town meeting dismissed that article.

In February 1790, a Petition, signed by George Thomes and about 60 other male citizens of Gorham, was presented to the General Court, praying to be incorporated into a separate Parish, stating that they had erected a house for pub-

lic worship, and had a public Teacher, and had assembled and steadily kept up public worship for seven years, and did not and could not conscientiously attend upon the instructions of the Congregational minister ; yet the Town of Gorham assessed them, and distrained their property to support the Congregational worship.

Notice was ordered on this petition, returnable at the next General Court. To this petition the Town made no objection, and the petitioners and their associates were made a separate Parish. The following named persons have been Free Will Baptist preachers in Gorham :—Daniel Hebard, James McCollister, Sammel Hutchinson, Clement Phinney, Andrew Rollins, James M. Buzzell, and some others.

CHAPTER X.

METHODISTS.

THIS now large and respectable denomination of Christians, was unknown in Gorham, till somewhere between 1790 and 1800. Rev. Jesse Lee is believed to have been the first Methodist preacher that came into this part of the State; he passed through Gorham, and called on Rev. Samuel Thomes, a Free Will Baptist Elder. Mr. Thomes invited him to preach at the Fort Hill meeting house; Mr. Lee consented, and preached there a few times; but Mr. Thomes not agreeing with Mr. Lee with respect to church government, thought best not to have Mr. Lee preach in his church any more. This was prior to 1800. Mr. Timothy Merritt, Asa Heath, and Rev. Mr. Hubbard, were early preachers of Methodism in this town. Rev. Joshua Taylor preached here as early as 1803. There was an article in the warrant for a Parish meeting held in September, 1801, "To see if the Parish will direct the Assessors to abate the Parish taxes of those persons who have obtained certificates from a Methodist Preacher." The Parish voted to dismiss the article. At a Parish meeting held in April, 1803, it was voted, "That when the Methodists produce a certificate to the Parish Assessors, agreeably to law, they may omit taxing such persons." Mr. James Lewis, a man highly respectable in abilities, character, and connexions, and of a good property, about this time became a convert to the Methodist

doctrines and principles, and was admitted to the Methodist church, by Rev. Asa Heath. Mr. Lewis soon became a preacher, and through a long life, was an earnest, zealous, persevering minister of the Methodist persuasion, and probably did more than any other person to increase and establish Methodism in Gorham and the vicinity. He itinerated extensively in this and adjoining counties, and was instrumental in turning many from profanity, dissipation, and other vices; his great fluency of speech, powerful voice, and evident sincerity, gathered him large audiences, and his kind, social qualities, made him acceptable wherever he went. I am not aware that he was ever strictly a circuit preacher, or had a pastoral charge over any local church. Mr. Lewis was an ardent friend of temperance, and labored much and successfully to promote the cause; he was highly respected by all religious societies. He closed his active and useful life in Gorham, Aug. 20, 1855, at the age of 85 years.

The first Methodist Class formed in Gorham was in the neighborhood of the north meeting house; Ebenezer Lombard, afterwards a preacher, was the first class leader in town; he was appointed by the Rev. Timothy Merritt. The Methodists have now two meeting houses, and two large societies in Gorham.

It was not the polity of this denomination to have their clergymen preach to the same parish or society longer than two or three years successively, hence there have been a large number of Methodist ministers stationed in this town. Between 1803 and 1833, Alfred Metcalf, Joel Wicker, Philip Munger, David Stinson, Samuel Thompson, Caleb Fogg, Samuel Hillman, Enoch Jaques, Joel Winch, Eben'r Blake, Benj. Bishop, Philip Ayer, Daniel Filmore, John Paine, John Lindsey, John Adams, John Wilkinson, James Jaques, Isaac Ames, Joshua Randall, John Lewis, Peter Burges, Gilman Moody, Job Pratt, Melville B. Cox, John Shaw,

Phineas Crandell, R. E. Schermerhorn, Aaron Sanderson, Justin Spaulding, and Daniel Fuller ; and there has been a stated supply of Methodist preachers since.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

At the commencement of this century, there was a small but respectable society of Friends in Gorham ; among whom were Wm. Burton, Jedediah Cobb, William Cobb, Charles Bangs, James Bangs, Stephen Harris, Decker Phinney, John Horton, and Robert Estes, as prominent men. They had a small meeting house, and kept up public worship. The society has diminished, and but few of the denomination remain in town.

SHAKERS.

This denomination were never numerous in Maine. Sixty years ago they had a small society in Gorham. Somewhere about 1780, a man and woman of this persuasion, came from New Hampshire to this town and held meetings ; many went to hear their novel doctrines. A Mr. Brown, then living near what is now called West Gorham, became a proselyte ; others soon joined him, and they formed a society ; Mr. Brown became a leading man among them. Barnabas Bangs and Thomas Bangs were Elders. They united their means, purchased a large farm, and erected capacious buildings, where Capt. Nelson Merrill now lives. About 1810, a part of the society removed to Alfred. About six or eight years afterwards, the remaining Shakers sold their

possessions in Gorham, and went to Poland and New Gloucester.

There have been, and still are, a few Calvinistic Baptists, Unitarians and Universalists; but they have never had stated preaching, or a church organization in the place.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

THE people of this town have not been inattentive to the subject of education. Before the incorporation of the town, the proprietors and settlers made provision for schools. At the first town meeting in March, 1765, £40 was voted for schools. At that period, only one public school was kept in town. In 1768, the town "Voted to *improve Mr. John Greene* as schoolmaster, till the money tax is expended." James Ross, a foreigner, taught a school here in 1770. The first female teacher in town, was the wife of Thomas Weston.

As the population increased, larger sums were voted for instruction; even in 1778, when most of our men were in the army, and many families were sorely pressed to obtain the necessaries of life, £100 was raised for schools; in 1793, £200; in 1800, \$850; in 1809, \$1000; in 1812, \$1500; and latterly, not less than \$2000 annually have been voted and paid out for the support of common schools in Gorham, in addition to the town's proportion of Bank tax, which is about \$150 per year, and the amount paid for private schools, is not less than \$200 per year. There are twenty-five school districts in town. Learning has ever received liberal encouragement from the citizens of Gorham.

GORHAM ACADEMY.

How early the inhabitants of this town entertained the idea of having an Academy, is not known ; but it is known that some of the more enlightened men conversed much about the matter, for years prior to the time when an active and systematic movement was made for that purpose. The chief promoters of the Institution were Judge Longfellow, Judge Gorham, Hon. Lothrop Lewis, John P. Little, Esq., David Harding, Esq., Doctor Dudley Folsom, and a few others. In 1802, a petition, headed by Hon. Stephen Longfellow, in favor of the establishment of an Academy in Gorham, was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts. Col. Lothrop Lewis was at that time the Representative of Gorham ; he was active and persevering in his efforts to accomplish the objects of the petition. The act incorporating the Academy and locating it in Gorham, passed the House of Representatives, March 1st, and the Senate, March 4th, and was approved by Gov. Strong, March 5, 1803. At that time there were but six incorporated Academies in Maine, viz : one in each of the towns of Hallowell, Berwick, Fryeburg, Machias, Portland, and New Castle.

The Academy was to be for the education of both sexes, in such languages, and such of the liberal arts, as the Trustees shall order and direct. The Charter provided that the number of Trustees shall not at any time be more than fifteen, nor less than nine. The first board of Trustees were Rev. Thomas Lancaster, Hon. William Gorham, Honorable Stephen Longfellow, Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Rev. Daniel Marrett, Rev. Caleb Bradley, Capt. David Harding, Jr., John P. Little, Esq., Mr. Mathew Cobb, Hon. Woodbury Storer, Doctor Dudley Folsom, Mr. William McLellan, Mr. James Phinney, Mr. Samuel Elder, and Samuel Whitmore. All of these fifteen Trustees are now dead. The last survivor

of the Corporate Board, was the Rev. Caleb Bradley, who died June 2d, 1861, in the 90th year of his age.

The Trustees held their first meeting, June 1st, 1803, at the house of Samuel Staples, innholder, in Gorham. Hon. William Gorham was chosen President, and John P. Little, Esq., Secretary, and David Harding, Jr., Esq., Treasurer of the Board. On the 23d of June, 1803, the Legislature granted half a township of land to Gorham Academy, on condition that the sum of \$3000 should be subscribed for the use of the Academy within one year; of this sum, \$2500 was subscribed by citizens of Gorham. The whole \$3000 was speedily secured. Subsequently the town voted to raise \$400 in aid of the Institution. Eight of our townsmen gave \$100 each. Mr. Thomas McLellan gave one acre of land in the village on which to erect the buildings. This lot was then valued at \$350. The half township granted by the Legislature, was located in what is now the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford. Lothrop Lewis and Matthew Cobb, were the committee for locating and selling the same. The grant was surveyed in 1806 by Gen. James Irish. It was sold to James H. Chadbourne and twenty-three others, mostly citizens of Gorham, for the sum of \$10,000.

In 1804, the Trustees made preparation to erect a building of wood, fifty feet long and forty feet wide, two stories high, with a cupola for a bell. Mr. Samuel Elder contracted to build the edifice. It is the same building now called the old Academy. It was finished in 1806. On the eighth of September, 1806, the ceremony of dedicating the Academy, and inaugurating the Preceptor, took place. A large collection of people from this, and the neighboring towns, assembled to witness the proceedings. The new Preceptor, Mr. Reuben Nason, was duly installed; he delivered an Address appropriate to the occasion, which was printed at

the request of the Trustees. Mr. Nason was a native of Dover, N. H., and graduated at Harvard University in 1802. He was a thorough scholar, especially in the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics; he was an able teacher and attentive and faithful to the duties of his vocation; somewhat severe, but never revengeful; and he has been called by one of his most distinguished pupils, "*that sternly kind old man.*" His scholars loved and respected him. The Academy flourished under his guidance. Male pupils were only admitted, and none under ten years of age; and the whole number limited to forty-five. Tuition was two dollars per term of eleven weeks. The Bible was required to be read daily in school, which was to be opened and closed with prayer. The Columbian Orator and Enfield's Speaker were the principal reading books; Murray's Grammar, Walsh's Arithmetic, Webber's Mathematics, and Morse's Geography were the chief text books in English studies. No student was allowed to go out of town without leave. They were required to keep the Sabbath strictly, to attend public worship, and pass the remainder of Sunday in their respective places of lodging. The salary of the Preceptor was \$600 per year.

The next year, the Trustees voted that the number of pupils might be seventy, fifteen of whom might be females.

The admission of females into the Institution, as pupils, was strongly opposed by many of the friends, and some of the Trustees, of the Academy. How strangely times and opinions alter. Within the period of fifty years, we have seen this Seminary of learning—first exclusively composed of male scholars, then both sexes admitted; then females alone taught here, and now again a school for both sexes.

The prosperity of the Academy was increasing—the number of pupils enlarged—the price of tuition raised to \$2,50 per quarter, and an assistant teacher employed. The

Trustees made some new rules. Scholars were prohibited from attending music or dancing schools.

Early in 1810, Mr. Nason requested to be released from his engagement as Preceptor; he having had a call to settle in the ministry at Freeport. The Trustees released him, and the school was suspended four months.

Doctor Charles Coffin, of Brunswick, was engaged as Preceptor; he introduced several new text books; new regulations were made; the restriction limiting the number of female scholars was removed, and any number of young ladies were allowed to be pupils. A separate "Female Department" was established, and Miss Rhoda Parker was the first Preceptress in 1811. Her salary was \$300 per year. The productive funds of the Academy at this time exceeded \$11,000. After one year's teaching, Doctor Coffin declined a farther engagement, he being offered \$1000 a year to teach in Portsmouth, N. H. Doctor Coffin did not please his pupils, and he was unpopular—students feared, but did not love him; he always seemed to have an atmosphere of repulsion around him; he had no words of encouragement for timid scholars.

Asa Redington, Jr., was Dr. Coffin's successor as Principal of the Academy. Mr. Redington was from Waterville. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1811. He has been a sound lawyer, State Treasurer, Judge of the District Court, and Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. William White was the fourth Preceptor.

In September, 1815, Mr. Nason again took charge of the Academy, and continued as Principal till August, 1834; he then removed to Clarkson, New York, and died suddenly at that place in January, 1835.

In 1834, Mr. John V. Beane became Preceptor. Mr. Beane was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1832.

His successor, Rev. Amos Brown, graduated in the same class.

In 1828, ornamental trees were planted on the Academy grounds ; the building was painted, blinds attached to the windows ; a philosophical apparatus purchased, and a course of lectures on Electricity was given. In 1833-4, an attempt to connect a manual labor department with the Institution was made. A mechanic shop and tools were hired. The manual labor project was a failure. The experiment was altogether unprofitable. A change now came over the Institution ; the plan of the school was altered ; it was determined to separate the male and female departments, and erect a large brick edifice for a female boarding school, and increase the number of teachers, both male and female. Mr. Brown was elected Principal with a salary of \$750, which was soon increased to \$1000 per year. The Trustees voted to attempt to raise \$30,000 for buildings, apparatus and the pay of teachers. The Rev. T. Pomeroy, then pastor of the Congregational Parish in this town, was chosen agent to canvass the State and solicit subscriptions ; he engaged in the enterprise with energy, and more than \$20,000 were subscribed. In 1836, the large brick edifice, four stories high, was erected, and a learned and efficient corps of Professors and Lady Teachers were employed. The school was fully supplied with scholars ; several hundred yearly attended. But the expenses had exceeded the means ; of the \$21,000 subscribed, not more than \$7000 were paid.

The purchase of land, buildings, furniture, apparatus, musical instruments, &c., had cost over \$20,000, and had absorbed, not only the donations, but all the old Academic fund of more than \$12,000. The tuition would not meet the expenditures. This state of things greatly embarrassed the Trustees. The Institution, however, was flourishing. Rev. Amos Brown, now President of the Agricultural Col-

lege in Western New York, was Principal. Rev. Franklin Yeaton, and Rev. Thomas Tenney, were successively Professors of Languages. Robert Douglass, Esq., Professor of Scientific and Practical Engineering. Benjamin Wyman was Teacher of Music and Penmanship. Miss Jane Ingersoll was first Lady Principal. Miss Barrows and Miss McKeen were Assistant Female Teachers., Miss Russell succeeded Miss Ingersoll, and there have been since many accomplished female instructresses. The new Seminary buildings were dedicated Sept. 13, 1837, when an Address was delivered by Prof. Packard, of Bowdoin College, and a Poem by William Cutter, Esq. An appropriate Ode was furnished by C. P. Hsley, Esq.

In 1847, Mr. Brown resigned his office as Principal, and was succeeded by Edward P. Weston, Esq., who continued at the head of the Seminary till 1860. Then the school was continued awhile by female teachers only, Mrs. Lord being Principal. In 1861, the male and female departments were united, and Mr. Josiah B. Webb is now at the head of the Seminary, and conducting its instructions much to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the community. Thousands of scholars have been here instructed in literature, science and religion; many of them have become distinguished persons at the bar, in the pulpit, and medical profession, in the State Legislatures, and in the Congress of the United States.

CHAPTER XII.

PROGRESS OF THE TOWN.

THE Indian wars were over. The dwellers in the garrison left the old fortress, which was never to be again inhabited. The settlers re-occupied their long abandoned houses. The fear of savage attacks was at an end. It was no longer necessary to protect their dwellings. The settlers went to work in earnest to clear and plant their fields, and their labor was well repaid by abundant harvests. The grazing capabilities of our lands enabled the owners to largely increase their stock of cattle, sheep and horses. The streams were bridged — new roads laid out and made safe and convenient, new settlers flocked in, and the town was thrifty. In 1742-3, Capt. John Gorham erected a saw mill and grist mill on Little River, on the Fort Hill road, where Whitney's and Merrill's mills now are. Those mills were destroyed during the Indian troubles. In 1753, Enoch Freeman, Solomon Lombard and Wentworth Stuart, built new mills on the same place, at a cost of £1738 9s. 8d. The next year a new bridge was built over Little River just above these mills, and the road to Pearisontown, (Standish) cleared out and made passable with wheels. In 1764, John Plimney, Hugh McLellan and Clement Meserve, cleared a road from Gorham Corner to Bragdon's mills in Scarborough.

Several mechanics moved into the town. Joseph Pilkinton is believed to have been the first blacksmith. He lived about half a mile southerly from the Corner, near where Mr. Samuel Edwards dwelt. John and William Cotton were the first tanners in Gorham ; they came from Portland, and were sons of Deacon Wm. Cotton who came from Portsmouth to Portland in 1732. The Gorham William was born in 1739, and John in 1741. They have descendants now living in town. In the early periods of the place large flocks of sheep were kept. There are comparatively few now. Formerly flax and peas were extensively cultivated in town. The former has ceased to be raised, and peas now form but a small part of our products. Our farmers early paid attention to fruit trees, and Gorham made large quantities of cider ; and though many apples are yet raised, but little cider is manufactured. Severe seasons, and destructive insects have greatly diminished our fruit trees. Hay, oats, barley, potatoes, and garden vegetables, are our chief products. Few towns in the State, it is believed, raise and sell as much hay as Gorham. Beef and pork are also largely produced. Some branches of mechanical trade, that once employed many hands in town, have ceased to exist, among which are cooper work, cabinet making, pottery, soap making, tin ware manufactories, clock making, and some others. John Dickey was the first hatter who carried on his trade here. Joseph Hunt for many years manufactured many hats. David Patrick was the first mason — and the first house plastered in town, was James McLellan's, father of the late Deacon James McLellan. The same house is now standing and is owned by Miss C. Storer. The first brick house is the one a little north of the Academy ; it was long owned by Thomas McLellan, and afterwards by his son Robert. It is said to be the oldest brick dwelling house in Cumberland County.

Gorham has never been distinguished as a manufacturing town ; yet various manufactures have been carried on in the place. Lumbering in its different forms has always occupied the citizens to a large amount in the whole. Carpet making, for twenty years past, has employed many hands, and \$30,000 or \$40,000 annually. Tanning and currying has, for about the same number of years, been pursued extensively by Stephen Hinkley and others. Hoes, curriers' knives, and various other tools, were made by Mr. George Hight, some years ago.

Mr. Elden Gammon has a machine shop, with water power, where he manufactures lathes, planing machines, and other heavy and nice implements. Boots and shoes are made in considerable quantities in the two principal villages. A powder mill at Gambo Falls does a large, and it is said, a profitable business. At Little Falls there was for many years a cotton factory where sheeting and shirting cloths were spun and woven. The mill was burned a few years ago, and has not been rebuilt. Many of our settlers came from the maritime towns of Massachusetts, and were accustomed to the sea, and quite a number of the early citizens pursued a sea-faring life, and Gorham had a large number of sailors and masters of vessels. We have no accurate data by which to determine the number of the inhabitants, or the amount of their property, till after the Revolutionary war. From the number of polls and valuation lists of that period, we may make, perhaps, a near estimate. In 1772, there were 195 1-2 polls, 506 sheep, 125 swine, 77 horses, 281 cows, 204 oxen, 395 acres of tillage land, 527 acres of pasture, 853 tons of hay, and 4 slaves. The polls were reckoned from 16 years of age ; till males were twenty-one years old they were taxed in the poll lists to their parents or guardians, hence, in some instances, females (widows with minor sons) were taxed for polls : for some reasons

certain men were not taxed for polls ; for instance, clergymen. So Mr. Ebenezer Mayo and Joseph Quinby were not rated in the poll list, because they had erected mills in town. Males over 70 years of age were not ordinarily taxed for polls. In 1772, there were 57 males that had polls but no property, 17 that had property, but no poll tax. Solomon Lombard, Esq., William McLellan, Lemuel Rich, and Nathaniel Whitney had each two horses ; 69 individuals owned one horse each ; Joshua Decker was the only person in town in 1772, that owned a horse and no other taxable property. William McLellan owned *two Negro slaves*, and Jacob Hamblen one. Forty-eight persons owned one cow each, 53 owned two cows each, 13 three each, 12 owned four each, and three owned six each ; 74 men owned no cow, 64 men owned each a yoke of oxen, 16 owned 2 yokes, and two owned 6 oxen each ; 127 men owned no oxen, 74 persons owned sheep. Very few flocks of sheep exceeded 15 in number. Four persons cut twenty tons of hay, each ; 35 cut from 5 to 15 tons apiece ; 52 cut less than 5 tons ; and 90 men cut no hay ; only one person, (John Harding) is recorded as having twelve acres of land under tillage. As to the population of Gorham in 1772, an approximate census may be formed from the number of polls ; assuming that there were as many females as males over sixteen years of age, which was 196, and if we add one half as many under 16 years of age, we obtain about 580, or 600 souls, as the population of the town in 1772. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Gorham contained about 850 inhabitants.

In 1772, the town voted *not* to send a Representative to the General Court *on account of poverty*. At that time and long after, the towns paid their own Representatives.

In 1790 Gorham contained 2244 inhabitants.

“ 1800 “ “ 2503 “

In 1810 Gorham contained 2632 inhabitants.

" 1820	"	"	2800	"
" 1830	"	"	2988	"
" 1840	"	"	3002	"
" 1850	"	"	3088	"
" 1860	"	"	3253	"

The property of our town has steadily increased since the war of 1812. And the State valuation of 1860 shows the amount of taxable property to be more than one million of dollars, and is the fourth town in the County of Cumberland in the amount of its valuation.

PHYSICIANS.

More than thirty years elapsed after the settlement of the town before any regular physician was permanently located here. Doctor Stephen Swett was the first physician in this place; he was from Exeter, N. H., and was a prominent man in municipal affairs in the time of the Revolution; he was surgeon of Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment, and was in several battles.

Doctor Jeremiah Barker was settled in this town as early as 1780, and succeeded Dr. Swett. After practicing several years in Gorham, he removed to Falmouth, afterwards to Portland, subsequently he married the widow of Judge Gorham, returned to this town and died here in 1835, at the age of 84 years.

Doctor Nathaniel Bowman, who graduated at Harvard University in 1786, was the third physician in town. He was a gentlemanly and popular man: and, as has been before stated, was killed at the raising of the meeting house in

1797. The widow of Doct. Bowman died within three or four years past.

Doctor Dudley Folsom, from Exeter, N. H., succeeded Dr. Bowman, and had a large and successful practice for a long number of years. He was a prominent citizen, and much engaged in municipal affairs, one of the Trustees of Gorham Academy, and for many years a Representative of Gorham in the Legislature of Massachusetts; he was a man of integrity and great private worth. He died in Gorham.

Doctors Charles Kittrege, Asa Adams, Wm. Thorndike, Dr. Seaver, Elihu Baxter, Wm. H. Peabody, John Pierce, S. W. Baker, Enoch Cross, Simeon C. Strong, Edward F. Mitchell, William Wescott, Lewis W. Houghton, Phineas Ingalls, Edward W. Anderson, have been medical practitioners in Gorham, and were respectable and useful citizens, all of whom have deceased, or removed from town. The physicians remaining in practice here at the present time, are Doctors John Waterman, Alden T. Keen, Seth C. Gordon, Nelson H. Carey, Frederic Robie, James M. Buzzel.

COUNSELORS AT LAW.

John Park Little, a native of Littleton, Mass., graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1794, and opened an office for the practice of law in Gorham in 1801. He married Mary J. Prescott, a daughter of Judge Prescott, of Groton, Mass., in 1804. Mr. Little was an industrious man, faithful to the duties of his profession, highly respected for his moral and social virtues, having the full confidence of his friends and townsmen; he built the three story house recently occupied by Mrs. Mary J. Lewis. Mr. Little died in Gorham in 1809.

Peter Thacher, son of Hon. Josiah Thacher, began to practice law in Gorham in 1805 ; he removed to Saccarappa and died there.

Barrett Potter graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796. He opened an office in North Yarmouth. After a short time he removed to Gorham in 1805, and the next year he left Gorham and removed to Portland, where he was a practitioner for many years — was a Senator in the State Legislature in 1822, President of the Canal Bank, and Judge of Probate for Cumberland County from 1822 to 1846. Judge Potter is still living in Portland at an advanced age.

Samuel Whitmore, Jr., was a native of Gorham. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, studied law with Mr. Little, and practiced in Gorham a short time, and died in this town.

Joseph Adams was a native of Sudbury, Mass. ; he graduated at Harvard College in 1805, studied law with Hon. George Thacher, whose daughter Sarah he married. Mr. Adams commenced his professional practice in Buxton, but soon removed to Gorham, and continued in the legal practice in this town till October, 1821, when he removed to Portland, and died in 1850. Mr. Adams was a sound lawyer, and an upright man, and possessed, in a large degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. For many years he was County Attorney, and was a delegate from Gorham to the Convention that formed the Constitution of Maine.

Jacob S. Smith was a native of Durham, N. H. ; he graduated at Harvard in 1805. After reading law with his father, Ebenezer Smith of Durham, he opened an office in Gorham village, and pursued his profession for forty years ; he then retired from practice. He now lives on a farm in this town.

Josiah Pierce, a native of Baldwin, and a graduate of

Bowdoin College, opened an office in Gorham in 1821, and still continues in the profession.

Elijah Hayes was a native of Limerick, and read law with Judge Howard, and commenced practice in this town in 1833, and had an increasing business till his sudden death in 1846.

Thomas H. Goodwin, Henry P. A. Smith, Charles N. Danforth, John W. Dana, and Alvah Black, were lawyers in this town for brief periods, and have all left the place.

John A. Waterman, a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1846, opened his office here in 1850, and still continues his legal practice in Gorham.

The Counselors at law in this town have nearly all been educated, upright, public spirited men, and useful, worthy citizens.

The following persons from this town have received a collegiate education.

Stephen Longfellow graduated at Harvard in	1798
Samuel Whitmore, Jr. graduated at Dartmouth in	1802
Randolph A. L. Codman “ Bowdoin in	1816
Stephen L. Lewis “ “	1816
William McDougall “ “	1820
Charles Harding “ “	1821
James Larry “ “	1821
Stephen McLellan Staples “ “	1821
Charles H. P. McLellan “ “	1822
William T. Smith “ “	1823
Thomas McDougall “ “	1824
William T. Hilliard “ “	1826
Seargent S. Prentiss “ “	1826
John H. Hilliard “ “	1827
Francis B. Robie “ “	1829
Francis Barbour “ “	1830
Jabez C. Rich “ “	1832

Reuben Nason, Jr.	graduated at Bowdoin in	1834
John D. Smith	“ “	1834
George L. Prentiss	“ “	1835
William W. Rand	“ “	1837
Edward Robie	“ “	1840
Frederick Robie	“ “	1841
Josiah Pierce, Jr.	“ “	1846
John L. Waterman	“ “	1846
Lewis Pierce	“ “	1852
Thomas S. Robie	“ “	1856
George W. Pierce	“ “	1857
Oliver Libby	“ “	1859
George B. Emery	“ “	1860
Charles O. Hunt	“ “	1861

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.—TOWN HOUSES.

FOR several years after the town was incorporated, town meetings were held in the meeting house of the First Parish. Afterwards at the Corner school house. In 1815, a town house was erected on Fort Hill, near where the old garrison once stood. This building was the place of town meeting for thirty years. In 1821, an union meeting house was erected on a hill at the western part of the village. This building was designed to be used as a place for public worship for any, and all religious sects. The Free Will Baptists and Methodists principally occupied it; it was called the "Free Meeting House;" like most other union churches, instead of being a bond of harmony, it was quite the reverse. The Proprietors of the building obtained permission of the Legislature to sell it at auction. Hon. Toppan Robie became the purchaser, and he offered to exchange it with the town for the old town house on Fort Hill. The offer was a generous one, and was accepted by the town, though not without great opposition from some of the citizens in the northern and western parts of the town. Many town meetings on the subject were held. Many contended that the town house should be in the centre of the town, but a large majority knew the territorial centre of the town would be a very inconvenient place for voters to go to. After many trials of strength it was repeatedly settled to have the Free

meeting house for the town house. It has been altered and repaired, and makes a commodious and convenient place for town meetings. In 1829, an effort was made to divide the town by setting off the northerly part, and with parts of Standish and Windham, form a new town, but the Legislature were averse to the project.

THE TOWN'S POOR.

For more than thirty years after the incorporation of the town, no specific sums were voted for the support of the poor; each individual case of necessity was attended to by the Selectmen, and the amount expended was voted at some subsequent town meeting. When articles were inserted in the warrants for town meetings, the town would vote to dismiss them, and they would vote that the Selectmen see to the circumstances of persons applying for aid, and direct them to manage the pauper business as prudently as might be. After awhile, the number needing assistance becoming larger, it was the custom of the town to let out the support of their poor to the lowest bidder, if the overseers of the poor thought the lowest bidder suitable to take charge of the indigent. When the surplus revenue of the United States was deposited with the States, and Maine having distributed their several proportions to the towns, this town voted to apply their portion to the purchase of a farm for the poor, and the farm of Mr. John Hamblen on the Gray road was bought for about \$3000. Agricultural tools were provided, and a Superintendent of the Poor Farm, and of the paupers, was hired, and the paupers were thus taken care of. But this method of using these funds was not agreeable to many persons, who paid small, or no taxes;

and after repeated town meetings, it was voted to distribute the surplus revenue funds to each individual, and a committee was chosen to make the distribution; it amounted to something over two dollars for each man, woman and child in Gorham. Since then most of the paupers have been kept on the Huston farm, which the town rents of Mrs. Ruth Huston, for about \$165 per year, and a Superintendent takes care of the poor there, and cultivates the farm. Many, however, are partially supported, who do not go to the town farm. The annual expense to the town, for the support of their poor, is about \$800 at the present period.

R O A D S.

There are nearly three hundred miles of public highways in town; and as the nature of the soil, in most places, is not well adapted to good roads, the expense of keeping them in repair is a heavy item of taxation. Near \$4000 per year are expended on the roads and bridges.

The York & Cumberland Railroad passes through our principal village, and affords a convenient and rapid communication with Portland and other parts of our State and country.

The Oxford & Cumberland Canal runs through Gorham, from Standish to Westbrook, and on to the sea. It was first opened for the passage of boats in 1829.

P O S T - O F F I C E .

A Post-office was established in Gorham in 1797.

Samuel Prentiss was appointed Post-master,	Sept.,	1797.
Samuel Whitmore, Jr.,	“	June, 1807.
Alexander McLellan,	“	Dec. 5, 1809.
Isaac C. Irish,	“	April 18, 1837.
Stevens Smith,	“	Dec. 8, 1841.
James Irish,	“	June 7, 1845.
Joshua B. Phipps,	“	July 20, 1849.
Samuel W. Lord,	“	June 20, 1853.
John Farnham,	“	Dec. 1857.
Ebenezer W. Nevens,	“	June, 1861.

A Post-office was established at West Gorham in 1829.

Simeon C. Clements appointed Post-master,	Jan. 13,	1829.
Greenleaf C. Watson,	“	Feb. 6, 1841.
Naaman C. Watson,	“	Aug. 6, 1841.
Daniel B. Clements,	“	May 17, 1844.
Thomas J. Hasty,	“	1860.

The first Inn-holder in this town was Caleb Chase in 1770.

Cary McLellan opened a public house in 1779.

Samuel Prentiss opened a public house in 1786.

Samuel Staples opened a public house in 1805.

At present there are four or five taverns in town.

There was a violent tornado, or hurricane, passed over a portion of Gorham July 31, 1767. It commenced near Lake

Sebago, and swept over the north-easterly corner of the town into Windham, near Loveitt's Falls; its breadth was about three-fourths of a mile, and it prostrated all trees in its course. Ever since that event, that portion of the town has been called "The Hurricane District."

In September, 1787, on a still, clear afternoon, several loud, distinct reports were heard by many people of Gorham, Standish, and Baldwin; the noise was said to be as great as that made by large cannon; there were ten or twelve of these reports. These noises greatly alarmed many of our townsmen. The probability is that the sounds were caused by the bursting of meteoric stones in the atmosphere.

C E M E T E R I E S.

The first grave yard in town was one near the fort on Fort Hill, which is yet used for a place of sepulture. There was also a small burying ground at the village, back of where the shops of G. L. Darling and Jonas W. Clark now stand. There never were stones with inscriptions there, and nearly all traces of graves have disappeared. The principal public burying place, of our early inhabitants, was at the village, near the corner on South Street, now called the old grave yard. This lot was given to the town by Mr. Jacob Hamlen in 1770. In a town meeting held March 25, 1771, the following vote was passed:—Voted, "That Solomon bard, Esq., Capt. Edmund Phinney, Nathan Whitney, Nathaniel Whitney, Joseph Cates, Benjamin Stevens, Benjamin Skillings, Eliphalet Watson, and Joseph Pilkinton, be a committee to return the thanks of the town to Mr. Jacob

Hamlen, for his generosity in giving to the town half an acre of land for the purpose of a burying yard."

At a public town meeting held in the month of April, 1771, the following address was publicly made:—

"An Address of Thanks of the Town of Gorham to Mr. Jacob Hamlen for his Generous present and gift to the Town of a Tract of Land for a Common Burying Place, Pronounced by Solomon Lombard, Esq., Chairman of the Committee that was chosen by the Town for that purpose the 25th of March, 1771.

"MR. HAMLEN—This large Committee are commanded by the Town of Gorham, to wait upon you, Sir, with an Address of Thanks of the Town, for your free and generous present made to the Town, of a parcel of land for a common Burying place, where the people may bury their Dead out of their sight. True it is, Sir, that the intrinsic value of the Present made to the Town is not equal to the donations of some of Greater Fortunes, who have built Hospitals and endowed them, and have built Churches and endowed them, and thereby have transmitted their names and Honor to unborn Ages, yet notwithstanding this, Sir, the free and generous Air and the Religious end for which you make this gift to the Town, renders it a Great, Noble and Generous Donation, where survivors may deposit their Greatest Treasure, their dear Friend and Relative ; that provision be made for depositing the dead, is as necessary as to make provision of houses for the living to dwell in. By the Apostacy and fall from God, Adam and all his Posterity became mortal. In the day thou Eatest thereof thou shalt surely Die. Death is entailed upon all Adams's posterity, and every one knows, that as he is born he shall surely die ; so that Burying places not only are convenient, but absolutely necessary for the dearest friend and relative while living, that gives the most

pleasing sensation of pleasure and delight, in converse and communion with them, but when once cold Death embraces this object in his arms, he or she becomes disagreeable company. That object that once delighted every eye, and charmed every heart, and engrossed the strongest affection; when once the lovely corpse becomes shaded with the image and picture of Death and corruption, all pleasing sensations and delight are lost and gone, and the breast that once swelled with Joy, now is charged with an insupportable load of Grief, and his thoughts are employed where to deposit his dead out of his sight. When God visited Abraham and by his afflictive hand had snatched from him a portion of his very heart in the Death of his Dearly Beloved Sarah, she who once by her beauty charmed him, and her becoming mien greatly Delighted him. And her ready and cheerful obedience and Affection for him gave her the highest place in his heart of all Earthly objects, but upon this Event, viz: the Death of Sarah, he was so far from Receiving pleasure or Satisfaction from the presence of the Corpse, that it Excited the greatest pain and uneasiness of mind, and seeks a place to repose his Dead out of his Sight; for we find recorded in Sacred Writ, that Abraham stood up before his Dead and Spoke to the sons of Heth, saying, I am a stranger and a sojourner with you, give me a possession of a Burying place with you that I may Bury my Dead out of my sight. Upon which they Generously offered him the choice of their Sepulchres to bury his Dead. Upon which Abraham bowed himself to the people in Gratitude to them; but this was not what he was desirous of; but a piece of Ground that He might call his own, that he might there without Trespass, view the monument of his dying or dead friend, and there empty his Breast overcharged with Grief in showers of Tears over her Grave. For this purpose, he entreats the sons of Heth to plead for him with Zohar for the cave

Machpelah at ye end of his field for as much money as it was worth, where he might depose this once lovely Corpse, and without Trespass or offence to any might visit and mourn over. S^r, the same desire prevails in every man ; he desires the liberty of visiting the Grave Yard, and see the little hillock, the Rising Ground—the memorial of the dead, without ground of complaint from any one, there to contemplate the state of mortality, the irreparable loss Sustained, and to weep over the Dead. There is, S^r, a secret pleasure in this, as weeping for Sin yields comfort to the penitent, so mourning for the dead does yield satisfaction. This mourning is not altogether a painful sensation. You, S^r, have put it in the power of the people in this place to visit their Dead as often as their inclination excites them thereto. The Dead Bodys are Deposited as Seed, as Seed sown for the Resurrection. And probable it is that most of us may soon in a few months or years mingle our Dust with those there buried, until the Sound of the last Trumpet, arise ye dead, and come to judgment. God in mercy prepare each of us for such an event.

“ And now, S^r, to conclude, we, the Committee do, in the name of the town, wish, and pray that God in his providence may shower down into your bosom sevenfold of the good things of this life in Recompense for your Charity and Goodness, and in the world to come, may you be rewarded with Life eternal, and that both you and we may be as happy as to joyn the Great Assembly above, Angels, Arch-Angels, and the whole Church Triumphant in singing the Song of Moses and the Lamb, where there shall be no more pain or dying, no weeping for Departed friends, but fullness of joy at God’s Right hand.”

A large and convenient burying ground near the village was purchased and lotted out, some thirty years ago, which is now the principal cemetery. There are several other

public places for sepulture in town — at South Gorham, West Gorham, Little Falls village, White Rock and at the north part of the town.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REVOLUTION.

SCARCELY had the mingled sounds of the French and Indian war died away, and our citizens got quietly settled in their industrial pursuits, when other, and ominous reports from another quarter, burst upon the startled ears of our people. Rumors of impending troubles with the mother country came across the Atlantic, and deeply saddened the hearts of the American Colonies. At that period our town was peaceful and flourishing; its resources were being rapidly developed. It was incorporated and organized with judicious Municipal officers. Their prosperity was soon to be checked by new national difficulties. The troubles between Great Britain and her transatlantic children were assuming a serious aspect. The people of this town, ever keenly alive in the cause of liberty and justice, entered earnestly into the troubles with England. As early as September, 1768, a town meeting was held, and Solomon Lombard, Esq., (the former pastor) was chosen "an agent to go to Boston, as soon as may be, to join a Convention of agents from other towns in the Province, to consult and resolve upon such measures as may most conduce to the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this Province at this alarming and critical conjuncture." Mr. Lombard was allowed eight days for going to, and returning from Boston.

When the pride, ambition, and cupidity of the British

government led them to inflict on our land successive wrongs; when they attempted to violate the plainest rights, and subvert the dearest privileges of the Colonies; when the Ministry of George III. had become deaf to the imploring voice of mercy and justice, and the patriots of America had determined to resist the unrighteous demands of Old England; when the blood of the good and brave had moistened the fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill; when Charlestown and Portland were but heaps of smoking ruins; the freemen of Gorham did not prove recreant to the great and sacred cause of Liberty. Our peaceful, inland town, remote from invasion and the clang of arms, was awake and active in the great concern. She contributed freely and largely of her citizens and property to the general cause. Our townsmen left their quiet pursuits to mingle in the storm of war. She sent her sons north and south, and east and west, to fight, and bleed and die! She constantly contributed more than her quota of troops for the Continental army. Capt. Hart Williams commanded a full company from Gorham in Col. Phinney's Regiment, and Capt. Alexander McLellan led a large company, all except one private from Gorham, under Gen. Wadsworth to Castine, (then called Buygaduce) in the unfortunate Penobscot expedition. A large number of Gorham men were also in the Machias expedition. At one time every third man in this town, capable of bearing arms, was in the army. She had soldiers in almost every battle of the Revolution. At the engagement on Rhode Island, in 1778, Paul Whitney and Mr. Wescott were killed. The energetic and brave Col. Edmund Phinney led his Regiment to Cambridge soon after Bunker Hill battle, and was among the first to march into Boston after its evacuation by the British; he conducted himself with great activity, courage, and prudence; he did much to induce our townsmen to exert themselves to the

utmost to maintain the war. In an original letter now before me, dated in "Camp at Cambridge, May 26, 1776," writing to his father, the venerable John Phinney, the first settler, he says, "I am very well and in high spirits, and hope to continue so, till every tory is banished this land of liberty, and our rights and privileges are restored."

Capt. John Phinney was at that time too far advanced in years to endure the fatigues of a campaign; but his patriotic feelings were warm and vigorous, and his sons and his grandsons went to the war. Besides Col. Edmund, and his brother, John Phinney, Jr., (the first white man that planted a hill of corn in Gorham) and his two sons, John Phinney 3d, and Ebenezer Phinney, were in the Revolutionary army. In the autumn of 1776, Col. Phinney marched from Cambridge to Ticonderoga. Capt. Hart Williams' company of Gorham men served three campaigns in the northern army, and were engaged in the several conflicts with the troops of Burgoyne, which resulted in that General's surrender. Gorham soldiers were not only in the northern army, but about thirty men from this town were at Rhode Island, and many at New York and in New Jersey at the same time. Philip Horr, of Gorham, who was a private in Capt. Trafarn's company of Col. Topham's Rhode Island Regiment, was taken prisoner while rowing a boat from Howland's ferry to Bristol, with Col. Topham and two of his captains. Mr. Horr was placed on board a British prison ship and endured great sufferings; his health was ruined. He served twenty-eight months. Gorham men went whenever and wherever their country called them. They left their homes and firesides, dearer to them than life; they endured the fatigues and dangers of every campaign; they parted with their scanty, hard-earned bread, to feed their brethren in arms; they made constant and liberal provision for the families of absent soldiers. They wandered with Arnold on

the wild banks of the Kennebec and Chaudiere; they marched with Gen. Greene over the hot sands of Carolina, and the high hills of Santee. They died by the weapons of the enemy — they died by contagious disease — they died by the noxious air of prison ships — by the cold of winter, and by the heat of summer. Those who remained at home devoted their time and talents to the cause by noble sacrifices and patriotic resolutions.

In 1772, in response to a Circular from the town of Boston, a town meeting was called in Gorham to express the sense of our citizens on “the Rights of the Colonies and the several infractions of those rights.” Solomon Lombard, Esq., was chosen Moderator; a Committee of Safety and Communication, and to draw up Resolves expressive of the sense of the town on the subject matter of the Boston Circular, was raised. The committee was composed of nine members, who were Solomon Lombard, Esq., Capt. John Phinney, William Gorham, Esq., Capt. Edmund Phinney, Elder Nathan Whitney, Caleb Chase, Capt. Briant Morton, Josiah Davis, and Benjamin Skillings. These were prominent citizens, men of ability, calmness, energy and experience in public affairs. The assembled freemen of Gorham then voted to return thanks to the town of Boston for their vigilance over our privileges and liberties; the meeting was adjourned one week. At the adjourned meeting, January 7, 1773, the following Preamble and Resolves were reported by the committee and adopted by the citizens:—

“We find it is esteemed an argument of terror to a set of the basest of men, who are attempting to enslave us, and who desire to wallow in luxury upon the expense of our earnings, that this country was purchased by the blood of our renowned forefathers, who, flying from the unrelenting rage of civil and religious tyranny in their native land, settled themselves in this desolate, howling wilderness.

But the people of this town of Gorham have an argument still nearer at hand ; not only may we say that we enjoy an inheritance purchased by the blood of our forefathers, but this town was settled *at the expense of our own blood*. We have those among us whose blood, streaming from their own wounds, watered the soil from which we earn our bread ! *Our ears* have heard the infernal yells of the savage, native murderers ! *Our eyes* have seen our young children weltering in their gore in our own houses, and our dearest friends carried into captivity by men more savage than the savage beasts themselves ! Many of us have been used to earn our daily bread with our weapons in our hands ! We cannot be supposed to be fully acquainted with the mysteries of Court policy, but we look upon ourselves able to judge so far concerning our rights as men, as christians, and as subjects of the British Government, as to declare that we apprehend those rights as settled by the good people of Boston, do belong to us ; and that we look with horror and indignation on their violation. We only add that our old Captain is still living, who for many years has been our chief officer to rally the inhabitants of this town from the plough or the sickle, to defend their wives, their children, and all that was dear to them, from the savages ! Many of us have been inured to the fatigue and danger of flying to garrison ! Many of our watch boxes are still in being, the timber of our Fort is still to be seen ; some of our women have been used to handle the cartridge or load the musket, and the swords we sharpened and brightened for our enemies are not yet grown rusty. Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the town of Gorham are as loyal as any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain or the Plantations, and hold themselves always in readiness to assist his Majesty with their lives and fortunes in defence of the rights and privileges of his subjects.

Resolved, We apprehend that the grievances of which we justly complain, are owing to the corruptions of the late Ministry, in not suffering the repeated petitions and remonstrances from this Province to reach the Royal ear.

Resolved, It is clearly the opinion of this town, that it is better to risk our lives and fortunes in the defence of our rights, civil and religious, than to die by piecemeals in slavery !

Resolved, It is clearly the opinion of this town, that the Parliament of Great Britain have no more right to take money from us, without our consent, than they have to take money without consent from the inhabitants of France or Spain.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolves and Proceedings be registered in the Town Clerk's office, as a *standing memorial* of the value that the inhabitants of this town put upon their rights and privileges."

These Resolves were signed by all the committee, and passed without opposition.

At a town meeting called to consider the exigency of public affairs, January 25, 1774, (which meeting was very fully attended,) the following spirited proceedings were had :—

"1. *Resolved*, That our small possessions, dearly purchased by the hand of labor, and the industry of ourselves, and our dear ancestors, with the loss of many lives, by a barbarous and cruel enemy, are, by the laws of God, nature and the British Constitution, *our own*, exclusive of any other claim under heaven.

2. *Resolved*, That all and every part and parcel of the profits arising therefrom, are also our own, and that none can, of right, take away any part or share thereof, without our free consent.

3. *Resolved*, That for any Legislative body of men under

the British Constitution to take, or grant liberty to take, any part of our property, or profits, without our consent, is State robbery, and ought to be opposed.

4. *Resolved*, That the British Parliament laying a tax on Americans, for the purpose of raising a revenue, is a violation of the laws of religion, and sound policy, inconsistent with the principles of freedom, that has distinguished the British Empire, from its earliest ages.

5. *Resolved*, That the appropriating this Revenue in support of a set of the vilest of the human race, in rioting in luxury on our spoils, is an unprecedented step of Administration and appears to us most odious.

6. *Resolved*, That the Tea Act, in favor of the East India Company to export the same to America, is a deep-laid scheme to betray the unwary and careless into the snare laid to catch and enslave them, and requires the joint vigilance, fortitude, and courage, of the thoughtful and the brave to oppose in every constitutional way.

7. *Resolved*, That petitioning the throne carries a very gloomy prospect, so long as his Majesty is under the same influence that he has been for many years past.

8. *Resolved*, That other methods besides Petitioning are now become necessary for the obtaining and securing our just rights and privileges.

9. *Resolved*, That the measures taken by the town of Boston in their several meetings to consult, debate, and advise, with regard to the tea arrived there, merits the esteem and regard of all who esteem their rights worth preserving, and will transmit their memory to unborn ages with Honor.

10. *Resolved*, That the unfeigned thanks of the Town of Gorham wait on the Committee of Correspondence of the metropolis, and all the good People that shew their Zeal for Liberty in their late Town meetings, and may our indignation fall on all who are enemies to our happy Constitution !

11. *Resolved*, That we of this town have such a high relish for Liberty that we, all with one heart, stand ready sword in hand, with the Italians in the Roman Republick, to defend and maintain our rights against all attempts to enslave us, and join our brethren, opposing force to force, if drove to the last extremity, which God forbid."

After these high-toned resolutions were passed, the aged Capt. Phinney made a motion, which was voted, "that if any person of Gorham shall hereafter contemn, despise, or reproach the former or the present Resolves, or endeavor to prevent the force or effect of the same among this people, he shall be deemed, held, and adjudged, an enemy to his country, unworthy the company or regard of all those who are the professed sons of freedom, and shall be treated as infamous."

It was then voted that the following be accepted as a preface to the foregoing Resolves.

"When we contemplate the days of old, the years of ancient times, when the candle of the Lord shone around our Tabernacle, and the Benign rays from the throne beamed through the whole of our American atmosphere, which placed a smile on every face and joy in every heart, and each individual sitting under his own Vine and Fig tree, having none to annoy or make him afraid, enjoying the fruits of his own industry. In this golden age mutual Love subsisted between the mother State and her Colonies. The mother extended her powerful arm to skreen and Protect her children from insult and ruin; from their and her natural enemies, who would have attacked them on their watry frontier; in return, the children have ever been obedient to the requisitions of their mother in raising men and money to the enlargement of the British Empire to an amazing extent, and this without complaint or even a single murmur, although they thereby endangered their own bank-

ruptey. But how are circumstances changed? ‘*O tempora, O mores!*’ the mother lost to her first love! her maternal affection degenerated into a cold indifferency, if not a fixed hatred of her children, as is too evident by the repetition of one revenue act after another, and appointing Egyptian task-masters, if not worse, or cruelly to extort from us our property, without so much as to say, by your leave, that they may wallow in luxury on our spoils, against every principle of justice, Human or Divine; And the Tools of the Administration, among ourselves, have used every measure in their power to weaken our hands and subject us easily to be dragooned in chains and slavery, not by dint of argument, but by the mere force of the power placed in their hands by the Mother Country. These things bearing heavy on our minds, and not altogether sunk below all human feelings, We, *una voce*, came to these resolves.”

Then follows a long letter to the Committee of Correspondence of the town of Boston, filled with the same complaints, and strong expressions of indignation against the Royal Governor or officers of Massachusetts and the towns among us. And they say in closing, “We hope and trust that the inhabitants of this town will not be induced to part with their privileges *for a little paltry herb drink.*”

The inhabitants of Gorham felt the full weight of the responsibilities resting on them, and bravely determined to be faithful to their sacred trusts; faithful to themselves, and faithful to posterity. They avowed themselves ready at all times to aid the cause of freedom. They kept up an able, active, and vigorous Committee of Correspondence, composed of men of wisdom, sagacity and firmness, such as John and Edmund Plinney, William Gorham, Solomon Lombard, Prince Davis, Josiah Davis, Benj. Skillings, Caleb Chase, Samuel Whitmore, Nathan Whitney, and others. These Committees of Correspondence and Vigilance, were estab-

lished in nearly all the towns in the country, “and became the executive power of the patriotic party,” producing the happiest concert of design and action throughout the Colonies. James Phinney, son of Capt. John, was Chairman of the Selectmen during most of the trying years of the Revolution. Lieut. (afterwards Col.) Frost, was almost incessantly occupied in military services and offices, at home, during the continuance of the war.

In September, 1774, Solomon Lombard, Esq., was elected a Representative from Gorham to attend the Provincial Congress, and a large Committee, of which Nathan Whitney was Chairman, was raised, to draw up instructions for the Representative. The instructions were as follows:—

“*To Solomon Lombard, Esq:—*

SIR—Whereas you are chosen by the Town of Gorham, to represent them at a Great and General Court, or Assembly to be begun and held at Salem, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, We desire you to observe the following Instructions, viz:—

1st. That you be punctual at the time of the Court's sitting, and there, so far as you may have influence, maintain and support, to your utmost, all our Charter, and constitutional rights, and not give up one Iota or tittle of them to any supposable power on earth.

2d. That you use your endeavors to obtain a vote of the House, for the re-establishment of the former Charter of this Province.

3d. After the General Court is adjourned, prorogued or dissolved, we instruct you to joyn with the other members, which compose the said Court, in forming themselves into a Provincial Congress, to be held where by them, may be tho't best, in order to Consult, Debate, and Resolve on measures proper to be taken and pursued by the People of this

Province, in order to secure them in the enjoyment of their Charter, and Constitutional Rights as Freemen, and as Christians.

Lastly. Trusting in your fidelity and wisdom, we doubt not but you'll pursue that course you may think best for the general good, at this alarming and distressing period. Wishing you success in all your undertakings, we are, &c., your humble servants.

By Order of the Town.

WILLIAM GORHAM, *Town Clerk.*"

In the early days of our town, the voters often gave instructions to their Representatives on important questions, and the Representative felt bound to act according to his instructions. Mr. Lombard attended this Provisional Congress, and was among the most earnest in resisting the policy and acts of Parliament towards the Colonies. That Provincial Congress recommended to the several towns not to pay the State, or Province taxes to Harrison Gray, the Royalist Treasurer of the Province, and in accordance with that recommendation, the people of Gorham, at a town meeting held Dec. 1st, 1773, "Voted, That Capt. Edmund Phinney be a Treasurer to receive the money that is, or may be due from the several Collectors, or Constables of this town to the Province, and transmit the same to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, agreeably to the recommendation of the Provincial Congress." From that time, the Royal Treasury received no more revenue from the town of Gorham.

The Royalist Province Treasurer was incensed at the withholding the town's proportion of the State tax, and issued a peremptory demand for payment, whereupon a Town Meeting was called January 5, 1775, and it was

Voted, "That the Town will indemnify the Assessors, Constables, and Collectors, of Gorham, in their refusing to

make return to Harrison Gray, Esq., on his warrant, and in paying the money to Col. Edmund Phinney, instead of Harrison Gray."

Voted, "To lay out ten pounds in powder, balls, and flints, to increase the town stock." They also voted to adopt the association agreement of the Congress holden at Philadelphia in September, 1774.

Voted, "To choose a committee to take care that the plans of the Continental Congress *be exactly complied with*." They chose Capt. Briant Morton a delegate to the Provincial Congress proposed to be holden at Cambridge. At the same meeting, the town manifested its sympathy for the suffering citizens of Boston, by choosing a large committee "to see that a quantity of wood is got to Falmouth, to send to the poor of Boston, by the last week in January."

The people of Gorham did not raise much corn or grain in 1774, and in April, 1775, an informal town meeting was held, or rather a voluntary gathering of the citizens, who chose a committee to procure breadstuffs; and at a regular town meeting, held May 4, 1775, it was

Voted, "That whereas a quantity of Indian corn and flour was purchased at Falmouth, by Messrs. Hugh McLellan, Prince Davis, Joseph Gammon, Josiah Davis, and Dr. Stephen Swett, are brought into this town, that the town do establish the proceedings of said men, and receive the corn and flour, and become liable to pay the sterling cost of the same in Falmouth, and all reasonable expense in transporting the same to this town."

Voted, "That the Selectmen, with Mr. Cary McLellan and Caleb Chase, be a committee to dispose of said corn, and receive pay for the same."

The people were poor, and many of them barely able to obtain the necessaries of life. To prevent extortion, the town found it necessary to limit the prices which traders and

sellers should not exceed. Many indispensable articles—salt, corn, meats, shoes, and other things—were sold at prices fixed by a committee raised for that purpose. Though sorely pressed by the war, the patriotism of the town never flagged. From the first to the last day of the Revolutionary struggle this town complied, and more than complied, with all the requisitions of Congress and the Province, for men, food, and clothing, for the army. At one time, the town raised four hundred dollars for the purchase of beef, and three hundred dollars to buy clothing for the army. At one town meeting the inhabitants voted £522 13s. 4d., for soldiers' bounties for the Continental army. The town voted \$100 to each volunteer who would go to reinforce the army of General Washington, and \$1500 was voted for 15 men who volunteered, and £100 lawful money was raised in a single year to supply the families of absent soldiers.

The liberality of our citizens was not confined to our own town. We have already mentioned the furnishing of wood for the poor of Boston when the British army had possession of that place. When Portland was burned by a British fleet in October, 1775, the people of Gorham sent teams and men to assist the distressed inhabitants of Falmouth in saving their effects, and they removed many of them to this town.

At a town meeting held May 20, 1776, the Freemen of Gorham being generally assembled, "Voted, *Unanimously*, that they would abide by, and with their lives and fortunes support, the Honorable Congress in the measure, if they think fit, for the safety of these United Colonies, to declare themselves independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain." So early, and so constantly did the people of this town manifest their attachment to freedom.

When the Declaration of Independence was issued, it was hailed with joy by our people, unanimously approved,

and copied in full on the town records, where it now remains.

October 7, 1776, the town "Voted, That the present House of Representatives, in conjunction with the Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay in New England, by equal voice, consult, agree on, and enact such a form of Government, as on the fullest and most mature deliberation, they shall judge will most conduce to the Safety, Peace, and Happiness of the State, in all after generations and successions."

Voted, "That the same be made public, for the inspection and perusal of the Inhabitants, before the ratification thereof by the Assembly."

The town kept a committee to hunt up and report to the Town and State authorities, the names of all Tories, or persons suspected of being inimical to the cause espoused by the Colonies. The Committee never found or reported but three men whom they considered Tories, and the town Voted, "That Capt. John Stevenson be entered on the Selectmens' List, as a person inimical to this, and the United States in America." "Voted, That Mr. McIntosh is ditto. Likewise Adam Shalloon, ditto."

These votes were passed in May, 1777. At the next town meeting, held June 19, 1777, it was "Voted to reconsider the vote passed at a legal town meeting on the 26th of May last, wherein Capt. John Stevenson was judged by this town inimical to this and the United States of America." After the peace of 1783, at a town meeting it was "Voted, That no person, or persons, who have joined the enemy in the late war against these United States, (otherwise called Tories) shall be suffered to abide in Gorham." This vote showed the temper of the town, but it was not fully carried into effect. In after days, Hon. William Tyng, a distinguished Tory, came back and resided here till he died.

CHAPTER XV.

GORHAM SOLDIERS.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to make a list of all the Gorham men who served in the Revolutionary War. Soldiers for the Continental army were sometimes furnished by the town, on the requisition of Congress, and the towns were called upon in classes. Thus on May 13, 1782, Class No. 5, for Gorham, furnished Nathaniel Wing, a soldier for three years. The class that was to procure the soldier, in this case, paid him “\$20 in silver and *six cows*, the cows to be equal to cows in general.” This agreement was signed by Ebenezer Murch, William McLellan, and Prince Davis.

If any town did not furnish its quota of men, the same was charged against the town; if the town furnished more than its proportion, the soldier was discharged, and a requisition made on some deficient town. Thus the following Resolve, touching this matter, was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1782:—

“Resolve, directing the Treasurer to discharge the town of Gorham from the deficiency of one man, and directing Thomas Porter of Topsfield to procure a man in lieu thereof.”

On petition of Thomas Porter and Stephen Longfellow, “Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and hereby is directed to discharge the town of Gorham from the deficiency of one man, they stand charged with, upon the Resolve of the 2d of December, 1780; and in

order to prevent a deficiency in the quota of men, set on the town of Topsfield by the aforesaid Resolve ; it is farther Resolved, that Thomas Porter of Topsfield, one of said petitioners, be and hereby is directed to procure one able-bodied man to serve in the Continental army for three years, or during the war, before the 10th day of Dec. next In case of neglect or refusal, he, the said Porter, shall forfeit and pay a fine of eighty-five pounds, thirteen shillings."

When the first conflict occurred at Lexington and Concord, a Gorham company of militia was already organized and armed. The following is the Roll of Capt. Hart Williams' company in the 31st Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney, as returned April 24, 1775.

OFFICERS.

Hart Williams, <i>Captain</i> .	David Watts, <i>Sergeant</i> .
William McLellan, <i>Lieut</i> .	Silas Chadbourne, <i>Corporal</i> .
Cary McLellan, <i>Ensign</i> .	Enoch Frost, "
John Perkins, <i>Sergeant</i> .	William Irish, "
John Phinney, Jr., "	Samuel Gammon, "
James Perkins, "	Thomas Bangs, <i>Drummer</i> .
Jeremiah Jones, <i>Fifer</i> .	

PRIVATES.

Barnabas Bangs,	Philip Gammon,
Joseph Weymouth,	Iehabod Hunt,
Bickford Dyer,	Eben'r Mitchell,
Thomas Gustin,	Abijah Lewis,
Jeremiah Hodsdon,	James Irish,
Daniel Maxwell,	Nathaniel Lombard,
Thomas Pote,	Butler Lombard,
John Parker,	Owen Runnels,
Ezekiel Hatch,	Theodore Rounds,

Paul Whitney,	Elisha Cobb,
George Robinson,	James Jordan,
Joseph McDonald,	Neptholim Whitney,
Peletiah McDonald,	Jonathan Sturgis,
George Hunt,	Prince Hamblen,
George Waterhouse,	John Whitney,
Daniel Whitney,	Joseph McLellan,
Thomas Irish,	Joseph Cressey,
John Melvin,	Silvanus Brown,
James Morton,	Solomon Green,
Joshua Hamilton.	

Four of this company belonged to other towns, viz:—

Abijah Lewis, Buxton,	James Jordan, Falmouth.
Theodore Rounds, Buxton.	Joshua Hamilton, “

Silas Chadbourne, who was a Corporal in Capt. Williams' Company, became a Lieutenant in Col. Patten's Regiment, and served to the end of the war, as did also many other Gorham soldiers. Those who survived came home poor; the Continental bills, with which they were paid, were so depreciated that seventy dollars of that currency was worth but one in silver. Some of our soldiers came home on foot from Hudson River, and were nine and ten days in performing the journey. They begged their food and lodging the whole distance. Several lived to an advanced age, and received pensions from Government, which made them comfortable, and in a measure indemnified them for early losses. A large number of Gorham men were in companies raised chiefly in Falmouth, Buxton, and Scarborough. In April, 1776, twenty-one Gorham men were privates in Capt. Paul Ellis' company, viz:—Ebenezer Murch, Joshua Crockett, William Paine, Joseph McDaniell, Richard Thurrell, Joseph Morse, Josiah Whitney, Moses Whitney, Ephraim Jones, Samuel Brown, Simeon Brown, John Em-

ery, Daniel Emery, Daniel Whitmore, John Haskell, Amos Rich, Joseph Rounds, Henry Jones, Benjamin A. Jordan, John Elder.

Many soldiers from this town died in the army, some in the British prison ships, some escaped from the enemy by shrewd management and daring action.

At one time, Lieut. Cary McLellan, with about ten other Gorham men, were in a privateer, and were captured by the British Captain Mowat, and carried into New York, and placed in a prison ship, where they suffered greatly by hunger, disease, and want of suitable air and clothing. Colonel Tyng, formerly Sheriff of Cumberland County, being a Loyalist, was at that time, with the British army in New York; he found out our Gorham prisoners, and gave them many things for their comfort. The British officers compelled our men to get wood for their fires. On one occasion they sent Lieut. McLellan, with J. Lombard, J. Simpson, and Wm. McLellan, Jr., (all Gorham men) to cut and bring a boat load of wood to an English war vessel; they were under the guard of an orderly officer, and two armed privates. They went some miles up the Hudson river, and were proceeding to cut their wood. McLellan proposed to the Orderly, that if he would permit him to go under guard to a store, about a mile distant, he would buy some good liquor; the officer consented, and with a British soldier as a guard, he went and purchased the spirit. McLellan took it to their camp, and found means to make known his plan of escape to Lombard, Simpson and McLellan, Jr.; he cautioned them to drink sparingly during the evening. The evening came—the liquor was produced—they all drank. The Gorham men feigned intoxication and sleep. The Britons drank till they were actually tipsy, and fell asleep. McLellan and his friends disarmed their English companions, took them to the boat, and rowed up the Hudson till they

got within the American lines, and then delivered up their three prisoners, sold their boat, and came home to Gorham on foot.

As the war proceeded the prices of goods became very high, while the paper currency continued to depreciate, and it was almost impossible for the poor to obtain articles of prime necessity. In November, 1779, the town "chose James Gilkey, Lieut. Cary McLellan, and James Phinney, a special Committee to fix prices of articles of consumption." At the same meeting they "voted 20 per cent. bounty on clothing, provided for the Continental soldiers." In 1781, the town "Resolved to get this town's quota of beef and clothing for the army, and those who furnish clothing, to have twenty shillings for a shirt, twelve shillings for a pair of shoes, seven shillings for a pair of stockings, and forty-two shillings for a blanket."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION.

THE unfortunate expedition to Penobscot, in 1779, proved disastrous to the American arms. The failure of the enterprise was attributed to the obstinacy or treachery of Commodore Richard Saltonstall, of New Haven in Connecticut. He had nineteen vessels of war in his fleet, mounting 344 guns. General Lovell, of Massachusetts, commanded the land forces; Gen. Peleg Wadsworth was second in command, and was undoubtedly the best officer in the American army in that adventure. There were about one thousand men on each side. On the 14th of August, a battle took place at Castine, then called Buýgaduce, (usually pronounced Bagaduce.) The contest was short but decisive. The Americans were beaten and dispersed. Our officers and men fleeing across Penobscot Bay and river, landed at different places and took up their march, or rather flight, towards the Kennebec, in small squads or singly; they had to travel through a wild, uncultivated country, eighty or ninety miles. They suffered greatly from want of food, and various exposures and privations. Some perished in the forests on their way.

The town of Gorham shared largely in that expedition; and had her full share of the expense and sufferings. Capt. Alexander McLellan led a Gorham company. His soldiers suffered severely in those eastern woods. Capt. McLellan

himself was seized with a fever, brought on by fatigue and anxiety, and died on the fourth of October, a few days after his arrival home. The following is a copy of a letter, (the original is now lying before me, 1862,) written from Portland, at the time of his starting from that place to go to Buygaduce:—

“ *To the Selectmen of Gorham:—*

GENTLEMEN:—I am obliged to carry off Austin Alden’s Drum, or go without one. I desire you to pay him for it, as I think the Selectmen are obliged to find one for me; I think the Drum is well worth Ten pounds, ten shillings, old way, as things went seven years ago.

Y^r Hub^l Serv^t,

ALEX^R MCLELLAN, *Capt.*

Falmouth, July 15, 1779.”

ROLL OF CAPT. ALEXANDER MCLELLAN’S COMPANY,
In Colonel Jonathan Whitney’s Regiment, in the Penobscot Expedition.

OFFICERS.

Alexander McLellan, <i>Capt.</i>	John Emery, <i>Sergeant.</i>
Ebenezer Murch, <i>1st Lieut.</i>	Daniel Whitney, <i>Corporal.</i>
Joseph Knight, <i>2d Lieut.</i>	Jeremiah Hodsdon, “
James Irish, <i>Sergeant.</i>	Samuel Files, “
George Strout, “	Joseph McDonald, “
Stephen Whitney, <i>Sergeant.</i>	John Lakeman, <i>Drummer.</i>

PRIVATES.

Edmund Phinney, (Jr.?)	John Blanchard,
Benjamin Haskell,	John Gammon,
Moses Hanscom,	Samuel Murch,

John Phinney,	Seth Harding,
Nathaniel Bacon,	Gershom Davis,
Wm. McLellan,	Daniel Whitmore,
Lazarus Rand,	Abner Jordan,
James Murch,	Moses Jordan,
Richard Lombard,	John Elwell,
Prince Hamblen,	William Irish,
John Parker,	James Stubbs,
Josiah Swett,	John Davis,
Peter White,	Samuel Rounds,
John Meserve,	William Files,
William Murch,	Joshua Davis,
Edward Wilson,	William Wood,
Zachariah Weston,	Abel Whitney,
John Akers,	Stephen Powell,
Benjamin Stevens,	Asa Thurlo,
Ebenezer Whitney,	John Harmon,
Benjamin Roberts,	James Huntress,
Charles McDonald,	Samuel Whitney,
Joseph Irish,	Isaac Chase,
William Meserve,	James Watson,
Uriel Whitney,	Stephen Sawyer,
Joseph Jones,	John Smith.

The old soldiers of Gorham, who lived till after the United States Pension Acts were passed, received quite an amount of money in the aggregate, which greatly benefitted them, as most of them had but little property.

The following persons in Gorham received the benefit of the Pension Acts, viz :—

OFFICERS.

Capt. Oliver Hunt,	Lieut. William McLellan,
“ Josiah Jenkins,	“ Ebenezer Storer,

Capt. Joshua Swett, Lieut. Timothy Bacon,
 Lieut. Silas Chadbourne.

P R I V A T E S .

Isaac Whitney,	Moses Fogg,
John Darling,	William Files,
Stephen Whitney,	Prince Hamblen,
Allison Libby,	Philip Horr,
Jonathan Stone,	John Phinney,
Zebulon Whitney,	Samuel Files,
Edward Webb,	Ebenezer Files,
John Watson,	James Morton,
George Waterhouse,	Thomas Morton,
Thomas Irish,	John Blake,
Matthias Murch,	Joseph Blake,
Daniel Whitney,	Isaac Irish,
Edward Libby,	William Burton.

Ebenezer Storer, Esq., drew a treble pension, one as Lieutenant, one as Paymaster, and one as Clothier of his Regiment, having performed the duties of all said offices at the same time. Lieut. Storer was a native of Wells, Maine; he was not seventeen years of age when he enlisted, April 17, 1776, as a non-commissioned officer in Col. Phinney's Regiment. He served till December, 1776, and then received an Ensign's commission in the 12th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Brewer; served there till 1779, when he was transferred to the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, as first Lieut. and Paymaster; this Regiment was under Lieut. Col. Commandant Ebenezer Sprout, and continued in that Regiment till the peace of 1783. Mr. Storer was one of the society of the Cincinnati. He was highly respected in our town, and was a gentleman of military tastes,

and polished manners. He closed his useful life at Gorham, January 20, 1846, aged 87 years.

MILITARY.

It is not possible to ascertain when the first military organization took place in this town. The settlers must have had guns and ammunition when they came here, both as a means of defense against wild animals and to procure meat for their own living. Moose, deer, and bears, were numerous, and for some years furnished the people with most of their animal food. It soon also became necessary to defend themselves against savages. Their mutual dangers would lead them to combine for their common safety; a leader or commander would then be necessary, and we find Mr. John Phinney the acknowledged head or captain when there were not more than twenty men in the township. Whether Captain Phinney ever had a commission I have not learned, but it is presumed he had one, as he ultimately commanded quite a company of armed men, and made returns of his force. Scouts in small parties were sent out to take or kill Indians. These looked to Capt. Phinney for general plans and orders; and when in the Indian war, Massachusetts furnished this township eleven soldiers for protection, they were placed under Capt. John Phinney's command. There was a large military company, over which Edmund Phinney was Captain, previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Until 1789, there was but one militia company in Gorham. During that year that company was divided; a third company was formed not long afterwards, and since 1800, companies of cavalry, light infantry and riflemen, have been organized. When the militia system was changed, or

rather abandoned, some twenty years ago, these companies ceased to exist. Some five or six years since, a volunteer company was formed, which was furnished with arms by the State. They called themselves the "Gorham Light Guard." This company languished and died, and their arms have been surrendered to the State. The days of training and general muster have passed away, and the only organized company in town is an efficient Fire Company in our principal village, who work an excellent fire engine successfully. In the former part of this century, this town was the place for Regimental musters, and sometimes a whole Brigade convened at Gorham village, and passed two or three successive days in military exercise. These musters were the grand holidays of the year for our young people, and the sellers of drinks, fruits, and confectionary. The moral effect of these trainings and musters was never salutary. They sowed and nourished the seeds of intemperance.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICS.

THE people of this town have always exhibited a lively interest in State and National politics. In days of general party excitement, they have not been backward in freely expressing their opinions of men and measures. Matters of Administration have sometimes been discussed, not only with warmth, but with asperity and prejudice. Yet our citizens have always been patriotic, always loved their country and form of government. As long ago as 1765, when the British Stamp act was passed, our people took a deep interest in that measure, and were unanimous in their condemnation of the act. When the exciting scenes of our Revolution and Independence occurred, our townsmen entered into them with earnest zeal. During those years, and through Washington's presidency, they were nearly all united in political opinions; and when party lines were more distinctly drawn, in the days of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, almost all our voters were of the Federal party, and, though there were animated contests, the Democratic ticket rarely had the majority till after the administration of Mr. Monroe. When the Constitution of Massachusetts was formed, it had few opposers here. When Jay's Treaty with England was negotiated, nearly all our townsmen were in favor of its ratification. Mr. Jefferson's administration was strongly condemned. Party spirit ran high, and nearly all Mr. Jef-

person's acts, even that wise and highly beneficial one—the purchase of Louisiana—was strongly disapproved by the dominant party in Gorham. The Embargo, especially, was considered an atrocious act; that it bore heavily on our commercial people cannot be questioned. A town meeting was held here, and our voters expressed a strong disapprobation of the measure.

At a town meeting, held on the 29th day of August, 1808, among other things, it was Voted, “That the Honorable Stephen Longfellow, Captain David Harding, Jr., Captain Silvanus Davis, Doctor Dudley Folsom, and John Park Little, Esq., be a committee to prepare a petition to the President of the United States, praying him to suspend the embargo.” That committee presented the following petition.

“To the President of the United States:—

The inhabitants of the town of Gorham, in legal town meeting assembled, beg leave respectfully to represent that they are fully aware of the indispensable necessity of supporting, at all times, the laws enacted by the government of their choice; under this impression, they have refrained from expressing their most ardent desire to have the Embargo removed. Although they are an agricultural town, yet their proximity to Portland, the most considerable commercial town in the District, has, for many years past, led them considerably into trade with the people there. Large quantities of Beef, Butter, Lumber, &c., have been annually transported from this place to that, by means of which the inhabitants of this town have made a comfortable living, and have accumulated property, but, since the embargo has taken place and commerce has been stopped, they sensibly feel the intimate connection there is between agriculture and commerce, indeed they find it will be almost impossible for the former to exist without the latter. Debts incurred by them previous to

the embargo, which would have been discharged with ease if commerce had flourished as formerly, they now find cannot be paid at all because they cannot possibly obtain money enough to discharge their taxes, which are continually accumulating; the surplus of their agricultural productions, and their lumber, are left to perish for want of a market; they therefore pray that the Embargo (which they think is the sole cause of their distress) may be suspended, and that your Excellency would do everything in your power to effect so desirable an object."

The town voted that the Selectmen forward the foregoing petition to the President of the United States immediately. Numerous petitions from other towns, where the Federal party were in the ascendancy, were gotten up and sent to the President for the same purpose.

Congress laid the embargo, Dec. 22, 1807, "to preserve our neutrality, the Honor of our Flag, and the Rights of sailors inviolate." England and France, by most unrighteous and belligerent Decrees and Orders in Council, had subjected neutral vessels to search, seizure, and confiscation. England had impressed many American seamen, and held them in galling bondage. She declared she would never surrender the right of searching our vessels, and taking from them any persons who had ever been British subjects. *We have lived to see her surrender that so termed right.*

There was a town meeting held on the 30th day of January, 1809, "for the purpose of considering the present distressed situation of our National affairs." Hon. Stephen Longfellow, Doctor Dudley Folsom, Rev. Reuben Nason, John P. Little, Esq., and Deacon Thomas Cross, were chosen a Committee to prepare Resolutions to present to the town at an adjourned meeting. The meeting was adjourned to February 2d, 1809. The Committee then reported the fol-

lowing Resolutions, which were unanimously accepted by the town meeting :—

“ *Resolved*, That we deem it a right vested in us by the Constitution of our country, peaceably to assemble together, and freely to express our sentiments of the measures of government, and when grievances are felt to seek proper redress.

Resolved, That we consider the present state of our country as calling loudly for the exercise of this right.

Resolved, That we consider the measures of the National Government, in relation to commerce, and particularly in the several Acts Laying and enforcing an Embargo, oppressive, unconstitutional, and threatening the most dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That we consider the prosperity of every class of citizens, and especially in the northern States, as essentially dependent on commerce, and those acts of the government are arbitrary and oppressive, by which our intercourse with foreign nations is totally suspended, and our domestic intercourse laid under such restrictions, as renders it, in all cases hazardous, and in most instances, impracticable to pursue it, while we fully believe neither our relations with foreign powers, nor national honor, nor wise policy, have demanded such sacrifices.

Resolved, That we deem it unconstitutional for Congress, to whom is delegated only a power to regulate commerce, to destroy it, or prohibit it by law, for an unlimited term of time ; that we consider the property of individuals by the laws aforesaid, to expose to unreasonable search, seizure, and forfeiture, excessive bonds required, and undue penalties exacted, contrary to express provisions in the Constitution, that exorbitant power over the lives and fortunes of the people, vested in Revenue and Military officers, and the dictatorial power, with which the President is clothed, are not

consistent with the Constitution, nor the principles of a free government.

Resolved, That we view with alarming apprehensions the contemplated establishment of a Large Army in time of peace, to be placed at the uncontrolled disposal of the President, while in history we trace the downfall of the liberties of Greece, Rome, and almost every other free State to similar measures, while in our own time we have seen how much one man, with a soldiery devoted to him, has done towards enslaving the world; and while we consider the dreadful purposes, which disguised ambition, even in those who have made the highest pretensions to patriotism has conceived and effected, we cannot forbear to express our belief that this measure is portentous and hostile to the Constitution and liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we entertain a lively sense of the benefits which the faithful administration of the government by Washington and Adams, and their wise policy, were instrumental in procuring us, and that we consider the evils we now endure in a great measure occasioned by a dereliction of the policy adopted and pursued by them.

Resolved, That we highly approve the patriotic and spirited exertions of the minority in Congress, to preserve the Constitution and protect the interest of the nation.

Resolved, That we view with approbation, the conduct of those officers in the Revenue Department, who choosing to sacrifice private emolument rather than be instrumental in enforcing oppressive laws, have resigned their offices, and that we consider their conduct worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That, as we despair of obtaining redress from the National Government, a respectful petition be presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, praying that they will adopt such measures as they in their wisdom shall think best, to remove present grievances, and prevent those evils which threaten our liberties and fortunes."

Such a petition as recommended by the foregoing Resolves, and embodying similar complaints, was sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts. But Massachusetts herself could do nothing but protest, resolve, and petition. At the same meeting the town chose a Committee of Safety and Correspondence.

The continued aggressions of the English brought on the war which was declared by the United States, June 18, 1812, against Great Britain. That war was as distasteful to the Federal party as was the embargo. A majority of the people of this town was strongly opposed to the measure. Town meetings were held, and very decided Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the war, and the administration of the General Government. They believed the war unnecessary, and menacing ruin to themselves and posterity. That the Government at Washington was weak, distracted, and corrupt. Few Gorham men entered the army of the United States in the war of 1812-15. Gov. Strong declined to place the State militia under United States' officers. Some companies of soldiers were marched to Portland, for the defence of that place, when an invasion was apprehended. Gen. James Irish's Brigade were ordered to Portland, and went there in 1814. The militia of Gorham, consisting of four companies of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, composed a part of said Brigade. These companies were commanded by Captains Toppan Robie, Barnabas Higgins, Jacob P. Bettes, and the company of Light Infantry, by Capt. Robert McLellan. These troops did not long remain in Portland; some three months, the larger part not longer than fifteen or twenty days; this service, however, enabled many of these soldiers to obtain Land Warrants under an Act of Congress, passed a few years ago. The British did not land, but their fleet hovered awhile near the coast, and gathered some supplies from the islands. No injury was done to Portland,

except the expense incurred by the alarm. Many families moved their most valuable effects to Gorham for greater security.

The following is the Roll of Capt. Robie's company that marched to Portland :—

OFFICERS.

Toppan Robie, *Capt.*, Nathaniel Hatch, *Lieut.*,
William Frost, *Ensign*.

PRIVATES.

Samuel G. Scribner,	James Babb,
George Knight,	Luther Davis,
Samuel Brown,	Joshua Freeman,
Ephraim Bragdon,	Nathan Hanson,
Isaac Coolbroth,	Gardiner Alden,
George Fogg,	Nahum Lord,
Daniel Hunt,	Joseph Lombard, Jr.,
Seth Harding, Jr.,	Moses Murch,
Josiah Jenkins,	Samuel Paine,
Cotton Lincoln,	Robert Harding,
Lemuel Libby, Jr.,	Joseph Harding,
James McLellan, Jr.,	Elisha Irish,
David Burnell,	Philip Larrabee,
Perez Burr,	Darius Libby,
Nathaniel Crockett,	Wm. McLellan, Jr.,
William Edwards,	Samuel F. Mosher,
Daniel H. Frost,	Alexander Phinney,
John Harding, 3d,	Lemuel Rice,
Seward Merrill,	Caleb Seaver,
Nathan Penfield,	George Strout,
Joshua Roberts,	David Warren,
Joseph Rice,	Edmund Gammon,

Abner P. Towle,	William Blanchard,
David Waterhouse,	Uriah Gibbs,
John Hanscom,	Samuel Roberts,
Daniel Fogg,	Moses Rice,
Nathaniel Rice,	Al Staples,
John McQuillan,	Thomas Worster,
John Farnham,	Thomas S. Robie,
Levi Brown,	John Rice,
John Cressey.	

I have not been able to obtain the Rolls of the other Gorham companies. The war of 1812, was terminated by the Treaty of Peace of Dec., 1814. This town immediately felt the influence of reviving commerce; trade increased, and wealth was augmented. The population of this town increased but slowly, having no large manufacturing establishments, and the land being nearly occupied for farming; and in the present mode of conducting agricultural pursuits, our farms cannot well support more inhabitants. Although the population has constantly increased, yet the increase has been so light that we have but about one thousand more souls than there were in town seventy years ago.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SEPARATION OF MAINE AND OTHER MATTERS.

MAINE being entirely disjoined from Massachusetts, it was always more or less inconvenient for the people of the District to have a political connection. This evil was felt at an early period. At a town meeting held December 5, 1785, it was Voted "That it is the opinion of this town that it would be for the interest of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln," (the whole of the District of Maine) "to be incorporated into a separate State;" and Edmund Phinney, Esq., and Stephen Longfellow, Esq., were chosen delegates to a convention, "to be holden at Falmouth (Portland) on the first Wednesday of January, 1786, to consider of the expediency of a separate State." After some discussion the convention adjourned.

At a town meeting in April, 1786, "*Voted*, to choose delegates to the convention to be held at Falmouth in September next, to consider the grievances the inhabitants of the Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, labor under, and to adopt and pursue some orderly and peaceable measure to obtain relief;" this vote was 110 in the affirmative and but two in the negative. Hon. William Gorham, Col. Edmund Phinney, and Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Esq., were chosen delegates. The Convention met in September, and organized by electing Hon. William Gorham President of the Convention, and Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Clerk. The

question of separation was earnestly discussed, but there appears to have been nothing farther done at that time. The town again voted on this subject in 1792, 75 in favor of separation and 16 against it. In 1793, Stephen Longfellow, Josiah Thacher, and Cary McLellan, were chosen delegates to a convention to consider the expediency of separation. The question was again voted upon in 1795, when there were 51 for the measure and seven against it. This small vote would seem to indicate that the people in general felt little interest in the matter, or had become wearied in their efforts to make Maine a separate State. The affair was revived with much spirit in 1815. The Massachusetts Legislature had consented to a separation, provided that five ninths of the votes in Maine should be in favor of it. A large Convention of delegates assembled at Brunswick in October. This Convention embraced many of the most able men of Maine. The delegates from Gorham were Lothrop Lewis, David Harding, Jr., and Samuel Stephenson. A constitution was formed and submitted to the people, but it failed of receiving the five-ninths of the votes required for its adoption. The vote in Gorham, on this trial, was 127 for separation and 180 against. In 1819, another and successful effort was made to dissolve the political relations between Massachusetts and the District of Maine. A large and able Convention met in Portland to form a Constitution. The delegates from Gorham were Lothrop Lewis, James Irish, and Joseph Adams. The present Constitution of Maine was then formed; the vote in Gorham was 183 in favor of separation and 95 against the measure, and the final vote on adopting the Constitution was 94 for it and one against it.

The vote in Gorham on the acceptance of the Constitution of Massachusetts in May, 1780, was 47 for, and six against, its adoption.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Most of the settlers of Gorham, like the pioneers in other new places, were poor. Hard, continuous labor was requisite to supply ordinary food and clothing. Most, if not all, of them lived in log houses, with few articles of furniture or convenience; their barns, or rather hovels, were small, rude structures of logs, the roofs covered with bark, or at best with long shingles, without boards. These shingles were split from straight-grained white pine trees; the pine being the lightest, most durable, and easiest wood to work, or manufacture, that grew in our forests. The hardships the settlers endured were well calculated to bring forth and mature vigor of body and mind; exposed to mutual dangers, and feeble when alone, they were compelled to assist each other, and to watch and labor together, and thus neighborly kindness and hospitality would of course be promoted; they were always welcomed to each other's houses and tables; and they loaned their food, implements, and animals, without stint, or hope of pecuniary reward. They had few holidays. Independence Day had not yet come. The usual Colonial Thanksgiving, near the close of the year, was their chief festival. They made no account of Christmas, and but little notice was taken of the King's birth-day. There were some families who made extra cake, and had little parties on May Election day. The raising of buildings, and the annual militia trainings, were almost the only occasions which called the young men together. Some autumnal huskings of the larger farmers called out the neighbors, and they were usually seasons of hilarity and good cheer; songs, stories, and grog, were the customary accompaniments of the husking work; when that was completed, a bountiful and good supper followed; when this was ended, the young men and girls, who had assisted in preparing and serving out the

supper, indulged in rustic dances, performed to the music of some tunes sung or whistled. Sometimes there were quilting meetings of maidens who assisted in the making of the quilt, and not unfrequently young men would gather in the evening and have sports, plays, or dancing. There was but little distinction on account of rank or wealth. The neighborly calls of older women, or married ladies, were made in the afternoon, singly or in small parties; the visitors remained to tea, or supper, and returned to their homes early. The usual mode of conveyance, when sleighs could not be used, was on horseback, and not unfrequently the good wife rode on the same horse, seated behind her husband. On these visits, females commonly had their knitting or sewing, work with them; all were too poor to spend much time in idleness.

In all the schools kept by females, the girls were taught knitting and sewing, as well as reading and spelling; once a week, generally on Saturday, all the scholars were examined and instructed in the shorter Catechism. The dress of our ancestors was plain, durable clothing, mostly home made. The men and boys wore woollen frocks and breeches, dyed with yellow oak or hemlock bark; the females, short loose gowns and skirts, of woollen, colored blue or red, with checked blue and white aprons; all manufactured at home. Their table coverings and napkins, as well as sheetings and shirting cloths, were made of flax, raised on their land and spun, woven, and bleached by the mothers and daughters.

They had few superfluities. Their chief agricultural products were corn and hay. Wheat, oats, rye, beans and peas throve well; peas, especially, were much used in making pea broth or soup. It is said that the first crop ever raised in Gorham, was one of peas. Captain John Phinney raised on the first land he cleared, eighty bushels of peas on a small piece of land, in 1736. Mr. Phinney also raised, the same

year, several cart loads of watermelons ; these products were grown on newly burned land. Potatoes were but scantily cultivated for the first forty years. The principal bread was made of a mixture of corn and rye meal, in about equal proportions. Wheaten bread became common after a few years. During many years, the settlers had but little animal food ; their meat was nearly all obtained from the forest, and consisted of the flesh of Moose, Deer, and some smaller animals. Moose and deer were numerous and easily killed. They were found on the Gorham hills for thirty or forty years after the first settlement of the town. It is said the last moose seen in town, was on a hill east of Black Brook road, near the land of Mr. Isaac Richardson. Wolves abounded, and much annoyed the settlers ; these animals disappeared, as is usual, when the deer became extinct. At some seasons of the year, salmon and other fish were abundant in Presumpscot, Stroudwater, and Little Rivers. Swine and poultry soon came into use. Sump, or hominy, made of cracked corn, and well boiled, was a common dish, as well as baked beans, and Indian pudding. Tea or coffee was little used till after the Revolutionary war ; bread and milk, or hasty pudding and milk, made the common evening meal. Home-made beer was generally drank. After some years, apples were plenty, and cider took the place of beer. Flip, a compound of beer, rum, and sweetening, heated, and caused to foam by the insertion of a hot iron, was a fashionable drink, down to the commencement of the present century.

After the Revolutionary war closed, the town increased rapidly in population and material wealth. Customs and manners, about the same time, underwent quite a change. The facility with which imported articles could be obtained produced many alterations in dress and way of living. Luxury kept full pace with income. An improved style of

building was visible. Articles of dress, household furniture, and food, that would by our first settlers been deemed superfluities, soon became to be considered necessities of living. Returned soldiers, who had been in the army, (and almost all the middle-aged men of our town were such) brought home new habits and customs. The Sabbath was less strictly observed; the men were not so constant in their attendance on divine worship; there was a greater laxity of morals; intoxication and profanity were more open and frequent. Enterprise was stimulated and debts more freely contracted. Many Gorham people were interested in commerce, and not a few of our citizens became mariners, and we had skilful masters and mates of vessels, as well as ordinary seamen, and several were part owners of ships. The embargo nearly destroyed these pursuits and investments, by forcing our seamen to engage in agricultural or mechanical business, and latterly Gorham has numbered but few sailors.

There was a custom prevailing in most of our towns, seventy years ago, when new people came to settle, or become citizens, to warn them out of town, unless they purchased real estate, or were reputed to be persons of property. This course was taken to prevent such from becoming chargeable to the town. They were warned to leave in a specified time; if such persons remained after the notice, the town was not liable for their support, as they could gain no legal residence. So late as 1790, the following Order or Warrant was issued by the Selectmen, and acted upon, and recorded with the return of the Constable on the Town Records:—

{L.S.} CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the Constable of the Town of Gorham, Greeting:—

You are in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, directed to warn and give notice unto Moses Poland,

Levi Dyer, Seth Fogg, David Vickery, Nathaniel Edwards, Jr., Joshua Edwards, Ebenezer Carsley, Jonathan Bragdon, Moses Jordan, Alexander Stimpson, Malachi Waterman, John Melvin, Joseph Young, Stephen Johnson, John Chase, and Richard Hines, who have lately come into this town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the town's consent therefor, that they depart the limits thereof, with their children and others under their care, within fifteen days. And of this Precept, with your doings thereon, you are to make return into the office of the Clerk of the town, within twenty days next coming, that such further proceedings may be had in the Premises as the Law directs. Given under our hands and seals at Gorham aforesaid, this twelfth day of June, A. D. 1790.

JAMES PHINNEY,	}	<i>Selectmen of Gorham.</i>
SAMUEL ELDER,		
STEPHEN LONGFELLOW,		

INCORPORATED SOCIETIES.—FREE MASONS.

In 1821, several Free Masons, residing in Gorham and Saccarappa, met at Gorham, organized themselves, and procured a brother from Portland to deliver some Masonic Lectures. A petition, signed by Reuben Nason, Daniel Thompson, Samuel Stephenson, James Codman, Daniel Hunt, James Haskell, Seth Webb, Archelaus Lewis, Nathaniel Partridge, Benjamin Poland, Simon Cutter, Nathaniel Warren, Joshua Berry, Aaron Winslow, Timothy Bacon, Rufus Rich, Henry Babb, George Small, Lewis Pease, John Bixby, Levi Tole, Luther Fitch, and John Warren, was presented to the Grand Lodge of Maine, for a Charter to erect

them and their associates, into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. A Charter was granted under the hand of Simon Greenleaf, Grand Master, January 10, 1822, bearing the name of Harmony Lodge, being No. 38 among the Lodges in this State. The new Lodge chose Rev. Reuben Nason, then Principal of Gorham Academy, its first Master, Capt. Daniel Thompson, Senior Warden, Col. Samuel Stephenson, Junior Warden, Seth Webb, Esq., Secretary. Harmony Lodge was incorporated a body politic by the Legislature, Jan. 27, 1823. And it was installed in ample form the next September, by the R. W. Simeon Greenleaf, Grand Master of Masons in Maine. The Association flourished till the anti-masonic frenzy swept over the country in 1827-33. Harmony Lodge, like many others then, yielded to the blast, and ceased active operations for a season. When the fanaticism died out, Harmony Lodge revived, and became more vigorous than ever, and at the present time it is in a state of great prosperity. A few years ago, the Westbrook brethren, having become numerous, obtained a Charter for a new Lodge at Saccarappa.

The following named persons have been Masters of the Lodge in Gorham, viz:—Reuben Nason, Samuel Stephenson, Josiah Pierce, George L. Darling, before its suspension. Since its revival, Josiah Pierce, William Silla, William Burton, Merrill Thomas, Thomas J. Hasty, Jonathan I. Stevens, and Daniel C. Emery, have been its Masters.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are three incorporated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Gorham.

The Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1828. Hon. Toppon Robie was its first President, and Jacob S. Smith, Esq., its first Secretary.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1839. Both these companies have done a large business, and paid their losses promptly. Each company has issued many thousands of Policies, and paid out many thousands of dollars, which have greatly benefitted the recipients who have suffered losses by fire.

At the present time, (1862) Charles Humphrey, of Yarmouth, is President of the Maine Mutual Company, John A. Waterman, Esq., Secretary, and Dr. John Waterman Treasurer. Rev. John E. Baxter is President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Josiah Pierce, Esq., its Secretary and Treasurer.

"The Gorham Farmers' Club" was incorporated in 1861, with power to insure real and personal estate of farmers against damage by fire.

There is an active and intelligent Fire Company in our principal village, bearing the name of the "Relief Engine Company, No. 1." They have an excellent engine, which has done valuable service at fires.

TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance cause has received much attention in Gorham. Rev. James Lewis, James Smith, Esq., and a few others, organized a "*Total Abstinence Society*" in 1822. The Society grew rapidly, and a large number signed the

pledge; and Temperance societies have ever since existed in town. Many have been reclaimed from drinking intoxicating liquors, and for many years very little alcoholic drink has been sold.

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

JOSEPH AKERS was one of the early proprietors of Narragansett No. 7. He came from Sandwich, Cape Cod. After living here for many years, the family removed to Westbrook, where their descendants now reside. John Akers, son of Joseph, had a large family born in that town.

ALDEN.

Austen Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden, one of the first emigrants from England to Plymouth, and the friend of Captain Standish, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, March 25, 1729. His wife, Salome Lombard, was born at Truro, June 10, 1734. They were married at Gorham in 1756, he having settled here in 1755. He made his farm about half a mile from the meeting house, and this place has ever remained in the family, and is the farm now occupied by his great grandson, Henry Alden. Austen Alden served in the French and English war at the time Canada surrendered to the British. In 1761, he, with many more New England soldiers, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to erect fortifications. That was a hard service; they had hard usage and labored under a severe, and cruel, and exact-

ing English officer. Mr. Alden returned to Gorham in 1762. In 1777, he was first Lieutenant in Capt. Nathan Watkins' company, and was an able and faithful officer. Mr. Alden was one of the early Deacons of the Congregational Church in this town. He was chosen Town Clerk of Gorham in 1778, and re-elected every year till his death in 1804. He ever sustained an unblemished character.

Josiah Alden, son of Deacon Austen Alden, was elected Town Clerk of Gorham on the decease of his father, and was annually re-chosen till 1815. He was also Town Treasurer from 1806 to 1815, inclusive. Josiah Alden died Nov. 8, 1834, leaving several descendants. His son, Gardiner Alden, who lived with him, died Sept. 8, 1831.

BACON.

The Bacon family came from Barnstable to Gorham. Lieut. Timothy Bacon was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; he enlisted when only sixteen years of age. He belonged to the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout, in Gen. Patterson's Brigade. Mr. Bacon served through the whole of the war; he was with General Greene in the Carolinas, and at the surrender of Cornwallis. Mr. Bacon also served in the war of 1812; he then held a Lieutenant's commission. He was a man of strict integrity, and possessed a high sense of honor. His wife was Mary Irish, who was a grand daughter of Capt. John Phinney. Lieutenant Bacon was a revolutionary pensioner; he died at Gorham in 1849, aged 87 years. His wife, Mary Bacon, died in 1846, aged 79 years.

B A N G S.

Some of the Bangs settled here soon after the occupation of the town. They came originally from Cape Cod, but may have resided in Portland before settling in Gorham, as they claim descent from the Bangs of Harwich. Barnabas Bangs was a man of influence here before the incorporation of the town, as were his sons Barnabas and Thomas, who joined the Shakers, and removed to Poland in this State where Barnabas became an Elder of that society. Charles C. Bangs, now living here, and who has been Town Clerk, is a son of Nathan Bangs. Nathan Bangs, now connected with the Y. & C. Railroad, is a son of Joseph Bangs.

B L A K E.

The Blakes came from Barnstable. Nathaniel Blake and Joseph Blake were both Revolutionary soldiers and pensioners. There are many of the name yet in town. Joseph died at 83, and Nathaniel at 90 years of age.

B A K E R.

Daniel Baker, Esq., came from Somersworth, N. H., and he lived to be 90 years old. He was at one period Town Treasurer; his son, Jacob C. Baker, was two years Representative of Gorham in the Legislature of Maine.

B R A C K E T T . — B R A M H A L L .

Joshua Brackett and Cornelius Bramhall, from Portland, were early settlers in this town. The families were connected. Kerenhappuck Brackett, widow of Anthony Brackett, died in Gorham in 1822, aged 93.

B R O W N .

Samuel Brown, the first person in Gorham who united with the Shakers, came from Eastham, Cape Cod. The name has ever been numerous in town.

B R Y A N T .

William Bryant came from Barnstable. As has been before stated, he and his children were slain by the Indians, April 19, 1746. His widow, who was carried captive to Canada, was there married and never returned.

B U R N E L L .

The Burnell family were early inhabitants. I have not learned from what place they came—they were once numerous here, but the name is nearly extinct. John Burnell, who lived here prior to 1760, had nine children, most of whom removed to Flintstown, (now Baldwin) where are many of their descendants.

B U R T O N .

William Burton was born in Little York, Virginia, in 1759. While a young boy, a Capt. Doane, master of a coasting vessel, persuaded young Burton to come to Maine, promising his widowed mother that he would return him to her the next year ; Doane did not keep his promise, but placed him at service. When the war with Great Britain commenced, Mr. Burton enlisted, being seventeen years old ; he served in many campaigns ; he was in the battle at White Plains. After the termination of the war, he went back to Virginia, but finding no relative except his mother, who had married a second husband, he did not stay long, but returned to Gorham and lived with Capt. Ross, on the Tyng place. He married a daughter of James Ross, a brother of Capt. Alexander Ross. The Ross brothers were Scotsmen. James Ross married a Dyer of Cape Elizabeth. Mr. Burton was one of the society of Friends or Quakers. Mrs. Mary Burton died in 1831, aged 72 years. He died Sept. 24, 1841, aged 82 years ; he left one son, our townsman William Burton, late one of our Selectmen.

C A T E S .

Joseph Cates was a citizen before 1764 ; where he emigrated from I have not been able to ascertain. Mr. Cates was esteemed a man of ability, and one of the strong pillars of the Congregational church ; he was one of the Selectmen in 1768, and on various important Committees during the war of Independence. Mr. Cates was a Deacon and Ruling Elder of the church for many years. He died in

1813, at the age of 90 years. His descendants still live in town.

CHASE.

Caleb Chase came from Newbury, Mass. ; he was the first licensed Innholder in town ; he was Town Treasurer in 1772, and for several years held that office, and that of Town Clerk. Mr. Chase was one of the Committee of Safety, Inspection and Correspondence ; he left Gorham with his family in 1778 or '79. His wife was Anna Whitney.

COTTON.

John and William Cotton came to this place from Falmouth ; they were sons of Deacon William Cotton, and were the first tanners in Gorham. Their tan yard was near where Ezra Thomes lives. William Cotton and his wife Elizabeth, had nine children, and their descendants now reside here.

COBB.

Several distinct families of the name of Cobb settled in Gorham ; most of them came from Barnstable, Mass. Jedediah Cobb died here, Aug. 2, 1833, aged 91 years, and Nathaniel Cobb died Sept. 24, 1839, aged 90 years. William Cobb was Selectman in 1820-21. But few of the name now live in town.

CHADBOURNE.

Lieut. Silas Chadbourne came from Berwick, a young man to pursue the occupation of a tailor; he enlisted in Capt. Hart Williams' company as a Corporal, and was in Col. Phinney's Regiment; he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy and attached to Col. Patterson's Regiment, and served through the war, and was a United States' pensioner during the latter years of his life. He married Abigail Crockett, of Gorham, and they had ten children, three sons and seven daughters. The late Deacon Nahum Chadbourne was one of his sons; his daughter Rebecca married Gen. James Irish. Lieut. Chadbourne died at Gorham, about 1825.

CRESSEY.

The name is variously spelled, Creasey, Cresey and Cressey. John Cressey came from Connecticut; he married his wife, Deborah Wadleigh, in Boston; they had five children, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Noah. Joseph, the second son, was born in Gorham in 1753. He was a private in Capt. Williams' company, and marched to Cambridge in 1775, with Col. Phinney's Regiment, and subsequently to Ticonderoga. He married Hannah Ashley, of Connecticut, and their eldest son, Ebenezer, was born at Pomfret, in that State, in 1779; they had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Joseph Cressey died in Gorham, in 1832, 79 years old; his brother, John Cressey, died in Buxton, January 20, 1842, aged 93 years.

CROCKETT.

Several families of this name, came from Barnstable, Mass. Samuel married first, Tabitha Hamblen; secondly, Elizabeth Fickett. By his first wife he had seven children, and by his last wife three. His eldest daughter, Eunice, was born in 1771, his last in 1790. Peletiah Crockett came from Stratham, N. H., to this town about 1763. Jonathan Crockett married Anna Dearborn; they had six children born between 1774 and 1778. Joshua Crockett was also an early settler in this town.

CROSS.

Deacon Thomas Cross came from Bradford, Mass. He was a worthy man. He lived on Fort Hill, where Moses Fogg now resides. He had a large family. His sons, Joseph, William, Thomas, Amos, and Leonard, all settled in Portland. Leonard still survives. One of the daughters married Capt. Enoch Preble of Portland; another, Captain Jonathan Stevens. Lucy married James Phinney, Sr., of Gorham; Lois married Allison Libby of Gorham.

Deacon Cross died in this town in 1819, and his widow, Lucy Cross, in 1821.

CARSLY.

John Carsley settled in Gorham about 1760. He married Anna Harding, and had eleven children.

CLARK.

There were formerly several families of Clarks in this town. Benjamin Clark lived here in 1778, Moses Clark, a tanner, Morris Clark, from Stratham, New Hampshire,—he had sons, John, Jacob, Joseph, and James, and a daughter Mary. Jacob learned a carpenter's trade and was one of the earliest settlers of Baldwin, in which town he died.

CLOUTMAN.

This name is now usually spelled Cloutman. Edward Cloutman, the first of the name in this town, was born in Dover, N. H., Feb. 15, (old style) 1714. He was the second son of Edward and Sarah Cloutman, whose ancestors came from Scotland. He was a member of the Society of Friends. When the second Edward became of age, he came to Falmouth, (Portland) where he married Anna Collins, daughter of Timothy and Sarah Collins of Philadelphia. Mr. Cloutman was married in 1738, and went to live at Presumscot Lower Falls, and tended the first saw-mill erected there, when the Indians burned the mill, in 1741. At this place his son Timothy was born, the ancestor of all of the name in Gorham. Edward took his wife and child, with their small stock of furniture, placed them in a boat, and paddled round Portland to Stroudwater. In 1745, he came with his family to this town, and purchased the land where Col. Frost lived a few years ago, now owned by James Cressey. The next April he was taken by the Indians, as I have related in a former part of this work. Cloutman's widow became Mrs. Anderson, and died in

Windham, Dec. 1, 1802, aged 84. She was seven years a resident in the Gorham Garrison.

Edward Cloutman's son Timothy married Katy, and they had eleven children, viz:—Betty, born May 3, 1767; Nancy, born May 7, 1769; Edward, July 5, 1771; Nathaniel and Jesse, twins, born July 29, 1773; John, Feb. 20, 1776; Mary, July 13, 1779; William, Sept. 16, 1780; Thomas, Aug. 20, 1783; Solomon, Dec. 4, 1785, and David, Sept. 16, 1788. Timothy Cloutman died Oct. 22, 1829, aged 91. His widow, Katy Cloutman, died March 24, 1832, also 91 years old. Their descendants are numerous. Their son Jesse had twelve children. Jesse died in 1848, aged 75.

CLEMENTS.

Jacob Clements came from New Hampshire; his first wife was Phebe Coffin. They had nine children, Eleanor, Ebenezer, John, Jacob H., Elizabeth, Simeon C., Daniel B., Samuel R., and Mary C. All his sons but Samuel R., have deceased. Mr. Clements was thrice married; he died in 1849, aged 81 years.

CODMAN.

Capt. James Codman came from Portland. His first wife was a Waite of Portland; they had two sons, Frederick and Randolph A. L. Codman. In his younger life, Capt. Codman was a ship master; his son Frederick was also a sea captain. Randolph was a lawyer, and died in Portland. Capt. Codman's second wife was Nabby Loring. For sev-

eral years Capt. Codman was a Representative from this town in the Massachusetts Legislature ; he died in 1840, aged 77. His son, Capt. Frederick, died in Baltimore.

D A V I S .

The Davis families came from Barnstable. Joshua Davis lived here, and had eight children before the Revolution. Prince Davis was an early settler, and had four sons and one daughter; the eldest son, Isaac, was born in 1762. Sylvanus Davis came from Falmouth, Massachusetts. Allen Davis and Jonathan Davis lived here before 1800, and had families.

D A R L I N G .

John Darling came from Barnstable. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and his widow obtained a pension ; she was Annah Lewis, daughter of Deacon George Lewis. Our townsman, George L. Darling, was their son.

E A Y E R .

John Eayer was one of the first ten who settled in this town ; he left the place on the breaking out of the Indian war, in 1745, and never returned ; he probably soon died. Just after the peace took place, his widow returned and claimed the lot of land that her husband was entitled to as

a settler. The claim was allowed, and that is the last notice I find of the family.

EDWARDS.

Richard Edwards lived here before 1762. In a Province tax, made in 1763, Mr. Edwards was assessed seven shillings and eleven pence. His wife was Hannah Lothrop. They had nine children. Our late townsman, Samuel Edwards, was their third child, and was born in 1770. Several of his children are now residing in Gorham.

ELDER.

Samuel Elder, the ancestor of the Gorham and Windham Elders, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Falmouth in 1730. His second son, Samuel, having learned the trade of a house joiner, came to Gorham in 1773, and purchased of Wm. Frost and others, heirs of Charles Frost, the lot on which his son, Simon Elder, Esq., now lives, and pursued his trade here. Mr. Elder was the contractor to build Gorham Academy, and was one of its first Trustees. He died in 1819. Mr. Samuel Elder was twice married; his first wife was Hannah Freeman, who had five children, Eunice, Ruth, Hannah, Betty, and Samuel. Samuel was born in 1781, and died in 1861. Mr. Elder's second wife was Mary Graffam, by whom he had four children, Peter, Ruth, Simon and Lois. Mrs. Mary Elder died in 1829.

ELWELL.

There was a family of Elwells in this town prior to the Revolution. I know not where they came from. Henry and George Elwell are their descendants.

EMERY.

There were two families of the name of Emery here as early as 1778, John and Benjamin. James Emery had a family in town in 1786.

FARNHAM.

Simeon Farnham came here from Andover, Mass. His wife was a Johnson of the same town. They had nine children. Mr. Farnham built the large three story brick house in the village, now owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Dow, as a hotel. Capt. John Farnham, late Postmaster, and now living here, was a son of Simeon.

FILES.

This name is said to have been formerly spelled Foyles. William Files, the ancestor of all of the name in Gorham, emigrated hither from York, Maine, about 1756. In 1757, he, with Zephaniah Harding, also from Gorham, were in Col. Munroe's Regiment of Rangers, and were in the terrible

battle at the head of Lake George, defending Fort William Henry against the French and Indians, under the Marquis de Montcalm. The fortress, though gallantly defended, was obliged to capitulate on honorable terms. The capitulation was shamefully broken. The Indians attacked our troops as they were marching out of the Fort, after they had laid down their arms; a scene of merciless barbarity ensued; men, women and children were murdered with every species of cruelty. The massacre continued into the forests and in the defiles of the mountains, and for many miles the fugitives were tomahawked and scalped. A miserable remnant reached Fort Edward on the Hudson. Among those who escaped were Mr. Files and Mr. Harding. During their flight, it is said, Mr. Files was captured by two Indians, and by his superior strength, he overcame them and escaped. He and Mr. Harding were still followed by the savages, and Files and Harding crept into a hollow log. The Indians suspected they were there and kindled a fire at the hollow end of the tree, but the cavity being very tight, the smoke would not enter; the Indians were foiled and went away. Files and Harding, it is said, made their way to Maine through the woods, suffering much from hunger and exposure. Mr. Files was married in York, and had two children born there, and seven more in Gorham. He died in Gorham in 1823, aged 95 years, leaving numerous descendants. In the Province tax of Gorham, in 1763, Mr. Files was taxed 7s. 11d.

William E. Files, Esq., who represented the town of Gorham in 1834 and '35, and was one of the Selectmen subsequently, was the son of Ebenezer Files, who was the eldest son of William, the old Ranger. W. E. Files died in 1843, aged 62, leaving a large family.

FLOOD.

There was a family of this name in town prior to 1800. Morris Flood had a large family; I have not ascertained their origin.

FOGG.

Jeremiah Fogg lived here soon after the Revolution. His son, George Fogg, was born here in 1784. Daniel Fogg came from Scarborough; he was a house joiner. Our townsman, Moses Fogg, was his son.

FOSTER.

William H. Foster, who was Town Clerk from 1815 to 1832, came from Boston. He was a skilful cabinet maker, and a respected citizen.

FROST.

There were several families of Frosts here previous to 1760. In the Province tax bill for 1773, there were three different Frost estates taxed. Some of them came from Kittery. Charles Frost, who lived at Stroudwater, was a large landholder here at the time of his death, and his heirs sold several lots near the village. Col. Nathaniel Frost was an active, pious man; he was very conspicuous in the Rev-

olutionary times ; he held many municipal and military offices. Col. Frost lived about half a mile north of the Academy, on the Fort Hill road, where his son Jeremiah Frost afterwards lived, and which is now owned by Mr. James Cressey. Col. Frost died in May, 1838, aged 90 years.

F R E E M A N .

Our earliest Proprietors' and Town Records show that three Freeman families were in this town soon after the Indian wars. John Freeman, of Eastham, was one of the Narragansett soldiers, and a grantee of this town. Nathan Freeman and Jonathan Freeman came from that town. Nathan had a family here as early as 1760. Some of the name in this town came from Barnstable, and others, it is believed, moved from Falmouth to this place. They have been reputable and prosperous citizens.

G A M M O N .

Philip Gammon and Joseph Gammon were among our early inhabitants. Daniel, Jonathan and Benjamin lived here before the Revolution.

G I L K E Y .

The first person of this name in this town came from Ireland. Joseph Gilkey, the son of James, was born here in

April, 1751. James had five other children, viz: Rebecca, James, Samuel, John and Isaac. Joseph had nine children; their posterity are living here.

G O R H A M .

Capt. John Gorham was a Captain in the Narragansett fight, and from him the town received its name. At the time the Grant was made, 1732, Col. Gorham was not living; he was a son of Ralph Gorham and lived near Barnstable line. Capt. John's sons were John, (afterwards Lieut. Colonel,) James, Jabez, and Shubael, all of whom settled in Barnstable. Shubael Gorham was also a Colonel; he was chairman of the committee of the Narragansett Proprietors, and did much to organize the Grantees and promote the settlement of the town; he purchased several rights of other proprietors, and many farms in this town are held by titles from him. Lieut. Col. John Gorham came here and erected the first mills.

Hon. William Gorham came to settle here about 1760. He was soon employed in municipal affairs. He was a prominent man in the troublesome days of the Revolution; having been on the Committees of Safety, Correspondence, and Vigilance, most of their patriotic and spirited papers proceeded from his pen. He was Town Clerk in 1773, and for several succeeding years; several times a Selectman; was twice a delegate to conventions to consider the matter of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, he being strongly in favor of the measure. He was President of the Conventions. He was appointed Judge of Probate in 1782, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1787, and held both offices till the time of his death, in July, 1804. Judge

Gorham had one son, Francis Gorham, born in 1775, who died young. His only daughter, Fanny Tyler Gorham, died in 1798. Judge Gorham was highly respected and beloved, a man of strict integrity, public-spirited, and benevolent. His widow married Doct. Jeremiah Barker. .

G O U L D.

Nathaniel Gould came from Ipswich, Mass., and was a saddler and harness maker. His first wife was Elizabeth Coffin, daughter of Rev. Paul Coffin, of Buxton ; she died in 1794. Mr. Gould's second wife was Elizabeth McLellan, who died in 1836. Mr. Gould died in Gorham, 1853, aged 86.

G R E E N.

John Green was the first School Teacher in Gorham. Mr. Green was an Englishman by birth ; he had four sons born in Gorham before the year 1769. Mr. Green was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was wounded by a musket ball passing through his cheek, in consequence of which, he was honorably discharged about two years before the termination of hostilities ; he then settled in Scarborough, and died there.

HALL.

The Halls were early settlers. Ebenezer Hall was one of those who left the town in 1746, on account of the Indian war ; when peace came he returned. He had eight children — 1st, Abraham, born in 1765 ; 2d, Bethshuah ; 3d, Isaac ; 4th, Dorothy ; 5th, Isaac ; 6th, Ebenezer ; 7th, Bethshuah ; 8th, Daniel.

There were several other families of Halls, and their posterity are now in town.

HAMBLEN.

Bartholomew Hamblen and Eleazer Hamblen, of Barnstable, were both in Capt. Gorham's company in the Narragansett battle, and were among the grantees of No. 7, in 1732. Jacob Hamblen was among the first of the settlers. He and his family were in the garrison in 1746, and remained there during the Indian war. His son, Joseph, married Hannah Whitney ; they had — 1st, Jacob, born in 1756 ; 2d, Esther, 1758 ; 3d, Sarah, 1759 ; and 4th, Joseph, in 1763. Joseph Hamblen, senior, died in 1763. His brother, Daniel Hamblen, had four daughters, but no sons. Jacob, son of Joseph, senior, married Elizabeth Watson ; their children were Content, Eliphalet, Mercy, Joseph, Martha, James, and Jacob. Ebenezer Hamblen came from Barnstable, and had thirteen children born in Gorham. Joseph, the son of Joseph, had a large family. Our townsman, Nathaniel Hamblen, was one of his sons. Joseph, son of Jacob, cousin of Nathaniel, was Representative of Gor-

ham in 1831. He omitted the b in his father's name, and his family wrote their name Hamlen.

HANSCOM.

Two families of the name of Hanscom came from Scarborough. George was the ancestor of those now living in town. The children of George and Abigail, were Moses, born in Scarborough in 1759; Hannah, in 1761; John, born in Gorham, May 19, 1763; Katherine, 1765; Joseph, 1774. The George, whose wife was Eunice Whitney, had twelve children, all born in this town.

HARDING.

The Hardings came from Barnstable, Cape Cod, and there seems to have been several families who settled, having none, or very distant relationship. Zephaniah, Joshua, Simon, David and his sons, Elkanah and David, Jr., Samuel Harding, Barnabas, Jesse and Seth Harding. Seth Harding, whose wife was Elizabeth Wilket, was in this town about 1750. Their children were Samuel, Abigail, Martha, Elizabeth, and Seth. Samuel and Elizabeth joined the Shakers. Samuel was a master mariner, and died at sea, 1789. Joshua joined the Shakers. Zephaniah senior, married first, Mary Davis; their children were Priscilla, Thankful, Nicholas, Barnabas and John. By his second wife, Lucy, he had Lucy, Content, Elizabeth, Zephaniah, Samuel and Joseph. Zephaniah was one of the soldiers at Fort William Henry, when it capitulated to the French in 1757.

It is said he was in the same company with William Files, and witnessed the horrid massacre that then took place. Harding and Files escaped, as I have related before — the Indians howling around the hollow tree in which they were concealed. They suffered much in getting home ; having no guns to kill game, they lived on berries and roots ; they were greatly emaciated ; and were nearly a month in getting from Lake George to Gorham. Both Files and Harding, notwithstanding the hardships of their early life, lived to a great age, and died at their homes in Gorham. To the end of their lives they had a perfect hatred of the whole Indian race.

Mr. David Harding, after he came to Gorham, lived with his son Elkanah, near Gambo ; he died in 1828, aged 97 years. His son, David, in his younger years, followed the sea, and was, for many years, master of a vessel, and later in life, a merchant. Capt. Harding was one of the most prominent and useful of our citizens ; he was one of the original Trustees of Gorham Academy, and continued a member of the Board during his life. He was also Treasurer of the Board. He was a Representative of this town eleven years in the General Court of Massachusetts, and in the Maine Legislature in 1820–21. Capt. Harding died suddenly in 1831, of apoplexy, aged 69 years. He was twice married ; his children (all by his first wife) were Thomas, Betsey, Temperance, Robert, Stephen, David, Charles, and Emeline. Thomas was the father of our townsman, William M. Harding, Esq. ; Betsey married Wm. H. Foster, and had four daughters. Temperance married a Mr. Fenno. Robert was a shipmaster and was lost at sea. David was a trader. Charles graduated at Bowdoin College, and was a lawyer, and died in Portland. Emeline, the youngest, married Ebenezer Libby, and is the only surviving child of Capt. David Harding.

H A R V E Y .

Clement Harvey was one of the men who was in the fort in the Indian war. Little is now known of his subsequent life. His descendants write their name Meservey.

H A T C H .

There were two families of Hatches settled in this town. Asa, who married Rebecca Crocket ; they had two children, Nathaniel, born in 1783, and Stephen, in 1786. Nathaniel Hatch, and his wife Elizabeth, had four children, Betsey, Hannah, Sally, and Nathaniel.

Joseph Hatch settled here about 1750, and had six children—Ezekiel, born in 1754 ; Asa, 1757 ; David, 1759 ; Mary, 1764 ; Ebenezer, 1767 ; Elizabeth, 1770.

H A R R I S .

Stephen Harris, a member of the Society of Friends, had seven children—Mary, born in 1786 ; William, 1788 ; Levi, 1790 ; John, 1792 ; Rebecca, 1795 ; Owen, 1797, and Nathan in 1800.

H I C K S .

Lemuel Hicks was in town before 1773. He married Mary Rich ; they had two children, Elizabeth and Lemuel ;

by his second wife, Susannah Frost, he had five ; several of his posterity now reside here.

HODSDON.

Jeremiah Hodsdon lived here as soon as 1760. He had a large family, but left town many years ago.

HIGGINS.

Joseph Higgins came from Eastham, Cape Cod. He had one child, Joseph, born there in 1776, and in Gorham he had Mary, born in 1778 ; Isaac, 1780 ; Barnabas, 1783 ; Dorcas, 1785 ; Mary, 1787 ; Enoch F., 1789 ; Abigail F., 1791, and Saul C. Higgins in 1794.

HUNT.

Ephraim Hunt and Ichabod Hunt came from Cape Cod. Ephraim married Abigail Cates. They had twelve children. Our late respected citizen, Capt. Daniel Hunt, was the fourth child of Ephraim and Abigail Hunt. Captain Hunt was, for many years, master of a vessel, and sailed usually from Philadelphia ; he married his wife there, the widow Angelina Hastie. Her first husband was also a ship-master. In the latter years of his life, Capt. Hunt kept a hotel in Gorham village ; he died here in 1833, aged 58. Mrs. Hunt and her three daughters removed to New York,

where she died a few years ago; her maiden name was Griffith.

Ichabod Hunt married Mary Stone; they had eight children born between 1780 and 1800.

Oliver Hunt and Joseph Hunt came from Milton, Mass. Oliver was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and received a pension. He married in Providence, Rhode Island, where his first two children were born, Oliver and John. In Gorham he had four children—William, born in 1792; Hannah, in 1794; Nabby, 1796; Charles B., in 1800. The youngest son, Charles B., was the late Hon. Charles B. Hunt, Representative from Gorham, in 1836 and 1837, and subsequently, a Senator from Cumberland County in the Legislature of Maine. Mr. Hunt was also a Trustee of Gorham Seminary. Mr. Joseph Hunt came here and set up his trade, being a hatter. He married Jane McLellan; they had two children, Jane and Joseph. Mr. Hunt died in 1861, aged 81; his widow and children survive.

H U S T O N .

Simon Huston, and Elizabeth, his wife, had ten children—David, born in Falmouth in 1762, the other nine, in Gorham, viz: Elizabeth, in 1764; Eunice, 1765; Annah, 1767; Simon, 1769; Mary, 1771; William, 1772; Rebecca, 1774; Lydia, 1776; and Simon, 1779.

The younger Simon died without issue, and by his will bequeathed to the town of Gorham, his valuable farm, for the support of the Poor, the town to come in possession on the decease of his widow. Mrs. Huston is yet living; but the town has rented the farm for many years, paying Mrs. Huston \$165 annually; and the town paupers are there

kept comfortably, having a judicious man for Superintendent. Corn, grain, hay and potatoes, are raised in considerable quantities, most of the labor being performed by the paupers.

IRISH.

James Irish emigrated from Roxfordshire, England, about 1710, and located himself at Falmouth, (Portland.) He came to this town in 1738, and was among the first few settlers. Mr. Irish had five sons and one daughter born before he removed to this place, viz: John, Joseph, Thomas, James, William, and Miriam. He took his family here, but when the Indian war broke out, Mr. Irish removed back to Falmouth, being a place of greater safety. As soon as the danger from the savages was over, Mr. Irish and his family returned to Gorham, and re-occupied his land. Miriam married Gamaliel Pote, of Falmouth. John, Thomas, and James, settled in Gorham; Joseph and William settled in Buckfield. Most of these men had large families, and several lived to be very aged. John, son of James, the emigrant, had six children born between 1746 and 1760. Thomas had ten children, viz: Susanna, Isaac, Benjamin, Jacob, Amy, Abigail, Gamaliel, Deliverance, Mary, and Elizabeth. Thomas Irish died in 1832, aged 98 years and eight months. His daughter, Amy, who married Samuel Burnell, of Baldwin, lived to be 91 years old. William Irish married Mary McCollister; they had six children—Thomas, Edmund, Margery, Dorcas, Miriam, and Sylvanus, born between 1766 and 1780. James Irish, Jr., married Mary Gorham Phinney, daughter of Capt. John Phin-

ney. She was the first white child born in Gorham ; they had nine children, viz :—

1. Stephen, born March 25, 1757 ; died 1841, aged 84.
2. William, ^{at} March 12, 1759 ; “ 1815, “ 56.
3. Martha, “ Aug. 28, 1761 ; “ 1836, “ 75.
4. Ebenezer, “ April 5, 1764 ; “ 1851, “ 87.
5. Obadiah, “ July 17, 1766 ; “ 1852, “ 86.
6. Mary, “ June 24, 1768 ; “ 1846, “ 78.
7. Patience, “ Jan. 31, 1771 ; “ 1854, “ 83.
8. Samuel, “ April 8, 1773 ; “ 1825, “ 52.
9. James, “ Aug. 18, 1776 ; now living at the age of 86 years. James Irish, the father, died in 1816, aged 80 ; his widow, in 1825, aged 89 years. All the children of James and Mary G. Irish, were married. Stephen married Anna Bangs ; William, Sarah Murch ; Martha, Stephen Whitney ; Ebenezer, Patty Morton ; Obadiah, Mary Dean ; Mary, Timothy Bacon ; Patience, John Davis ; Samuel, Martha Blake ; and James, Rebecca Chadbourne, for his first wife — his second wife was the widow Louisa Mason.

Hon. James Irish, now one of our oldest citizens, has lived an active and enterprising life ; he has been much in public life, and probably has held more commissions than any other man in Gorham ; in the military line, holding nearly all the ranks from a private up to a Brigadier General. In civil life, he has been Selectman, Representative, Senator, and Land Agent of Maine ; he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State, and has held many other inferior offices.

J E N K I N S .

Capt. Josiah Jenkins was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and was in an engagement on Lake Champlain. He also fought in the battle of Monmouth. He was a United States' pensioner at the time of his death, in 1831, when he was 81 years old. His wife was Prudence Davis ; they had seven children — Sarah, two Marys, Aurelia, Nancy, Josiah, and Katherine.

J E W E T T .

Rev. Caleb Jewett was from Newburyport, and was settled in Gorham in 1783. He was dismissed from his charge in 1800, and died in this town in 1802. Mr. Jewett's residence was the house now occupied by his grand son, Henry Broad. Mr. Jewett had four children — Jonathan, Martha, Caleb, and Betsey.

J O N E S .

Henry Jones came from Scarborough, and settled here about 1757 ; he had four children — Jeremiah, Ephraim, Joseph, and Lydia. Jeremiah Jones came from Boston to Gorham ; he had one son, Jeremiah, born in 1778. Joseph Jones, son of Henry, married Deborah Hanscom ; their children were Henry, Moses, Samuel, John and Hannah. There was also living here, in 1788, a William Jones, who had four children, Sally, Wealthy, Hiram, and John.

JOHNSON.

There are many of this name in Gorham. Stephen Johnson lived here before 1774. John Johnson, who had six children, resided in town in 1784, and subsequently. I do not know where they came from. Matthew Johnson came from that part of Falmouth which is now Westbrook ; his sons were Thomas, William, John, and Samuel. Hannah was his daughter ; she married a cousin, the late Captain Robert Johnson, who was the son of Robert Johnson. Most of the Messrs. Johnsons have been largely engaged in farming.

KEMP.

Ebenezer Kemp came here after the Revolutionary war, from Groton, Mass. ; he died in this town in 1833, aged 83 years.

KNIGHT.

Capt. Joseph Knight removed from Falmouth to Windham, and from the latter town to this place. He had eleven children — Lydia, born in Falmouth in 1761 ; Phebe, in Windham in 1763 ; Nathaniel, in Gorham, 1765 ; Daniel, 1768 ; Joseph, 1771 ; Nabby, 1773 ; Joseph, 1775 ; Samuel, 1778 ; Morris, 1780 ; Winthrop, 1782, and Benjamin, 1785. Capt. Knight died in 1797.

LAKEMAN.

The Lakemans settled early in town. William, whose wife was Hannah Doane, and their children — Mary, born in 1756; Hannah, in 1758, and Josiah Harding in 1762. Josiah Lakeman married Esther Cobb, and had Solomon, Polly and Betsey. Solomon married, and had one son, Josiah, and two daughters, Mary Ann and Martha.

LARRY.

Dennis Larry, the elder, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Gorham about the close of the Indian war; he married Patience Wooster; their son, Stephen, was born in this town in 1763. Dennis Larry died in 1807, aged 90 years; His wife, Patience, in 1809, 94 years old. Their son, Stephen, married Abigail Hamblen; their children were Patience, John, James, Stephen, and Joseph. James graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1821, and soon went to Virginia, where he has since resided. Stephen Larry, senior, died in 1838, aged 75 years.

LEWIS.

Deacon and Major George Lewis came from Barnstable, Mass., where all his children were born. His first wife was Mehitable Davis, daughter of Daniel Davis, Esq., Judge of Probate, who died in Barnstable. His second wife, also a Barnstable woman, was Desire Parker. Mr. Lewis' chil-

dren were — 1st, Lothrop, born in 1763 ; 2d, Mehitable ; 3d, Ansel ; 4th, Sally ; 5th, Annah ; 6th, Daniel ; 7th, James ; 8th, George ; 9th, Abigail ; 10th, Caroline. The family were highly respectable, and immediately took a prominent place among our citizens. Deacon Lewis died in Gorham, July 24, 1819, aged 79 years.

Probably no Gorham man ever stood higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than the Hon. Lothrop Lewis. His morals were pure, his mind lucid ; of steadfast integrity, correct behavior, obliging and courteous in manner, prudent in words and action, distinguished for sound common sense, and inflexibly just ; his mind was not brilliant, nor its operations rapid, but clear, persevering ; with a power of correct discrimination, his conclusions were nearly always correct ; he was popular in the town, county and State. Mr. Lewis was much engaged when young as a surveyor of lands, and in locating roads. He was the surveyor in locating the first road from Standish through Baldwin to Bridgton. He was often a referee in important and difficult cases. During his life he held many civil and military offices, and discharged the duties of all with fidelity, and to the acceptance of his employers and the people. In the military line he rose to the Colonelcy of a Regiment of Cavalry. In civil life he was a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Sheriff, Assessor, Selectman, Representative of his town in the General Court of Massachusetts and the Legislature of Maine. He was one of Gov. Strong's Board of War in 1812-15. At the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1822, he was Land Agent of Maine, and died at Bangor in the discharge of his official duty. Col. Lewis was twice married, first to Tabitha Longfellow, by whom he had two children, Stephen Longfellow and Mary. His son was born in 1795, his daughter in 1796. Stephen studied law and settled in Athens, Somerset County, Maine. He died nearly forty years ago, leav-

ing two daughters. Mary Lewis married Jacob S. Smith, Esq. ; they had two sons, Lothrop Lewis and Samuel Longfellow. Col. Lewis' second wife was Mary J. Little, widow of John Park Little ; her maiden name was Prescott, a daughter of Judge Prescott, of Groton, Mass., By his second wife, Col. Lewis had three children — Annah, Catherine, and Elizabeth, all of whom have deceased. Annah and Catherine died young. Elizabeth married, first, Stephen M. Staples, Esq., and secondly, Hon. Hugh D. McLellan. Maj. George Lewis' children were all respectable and useful citizens. Ansel was a lumber surveyor in Portland. Daniel was a Baptist clergyman ; he settled in Patterson, New Jersey, where he died a few years ago. Of Rev. James, I have spoken under the title of "Methodists." George was a farmer in Bridgton, and was Major of a Regiment of militia. Melitable married a Mr. Crocker ; Sally married Captain Ebenezer Peabody ; Annah married John Darling ; Abigail married Capt. William Prentiss ; she was the mother of the distinguished orator, Seargent S. Prentiss.

LIBBY.

There have been many families of Libbys in this town. They have written their names Libbee, Libbey, and Libby ; the latter is now the most common way of spelling the name. Before the Revolution there resided here Joab Libbey, Joseph Libbee, Reuben Libbee ; several others came soon after the war. I believe nearly all of them were from Scarborough. At the present time, the name is common among us.

L I N C O L N .

The Lincolns came to Gorham from Hingham, Massachusetts. Royal and John Lincoln were farmers. John was also a master of a vessel several years. They had families, but none of the name now live in town.

L O M B A R D .

There were three Lombards among the original grantees of this township. Caleb and Jedediah, of Barnstable, and Jonathan, of Tisbury, Mass. Some of their sons settled in Gorham, and have descendants now in town. I have given on a preceding page, some account of Rev. Solomon Lombard, the first settled clergyman. He had several children. His sons, Solomon and Richard, had large families; Solomon, Jr., had Richard, born 1761; Susannah, 1762; Hannah, 1764; Solomon, 1766; James, 1768; Lydia, 1771; Peter, 1772; Ephraim, 1773; Solomon, 1775; Mary, 1777; Samuel, 1779. Samuel is still living, in the 83d year of his age. Richard Lombard, son of Rev. Solomon, had nine children — John, Paul, Joseph, Lydia, Ebenezer, Bethshuah, Richard, Simon and Sarah. Ebenezer was the Class Leader of the first Methodist Class gathered in this town. Both he and his brother Richard, were Methodist preachers, and itinerated extensively. Calvin Lombard had eight children. He was one of the Gorham Minute men that went with Col. Phinney to Portland, when the trouble with Coulson and Capt. Mowatt occurred. There was great excitement; about six hundred men collected between meetings on Sunday. Calvin Lombard went to the water side as near Mowatt's

ship as he could well get, and fired a brace of balls at the ship, which penetrated deep into its side ; the fire was answered from a fusee on board. Mowatt wrote to Col. Freeman to deliver up Calvin, assuring him that, otherwise, he should fire upon the town. Lombard was not given up, but returned to Gorham. Nathaniel Lombard and Butler Lombard, were soldiers in Captain Hart Williams' company, in 1775. John Lombard was in the sea service of the United States in the war of the Revolution, and he received a pension in the latter years of his life. He died in Gorham, in 1844, aged 85 years.

LONGFELLOW.

Stephen Longfellow, the first of the name here, came from Portland in 1775. He had held many important town and county offices while he lived in Portland. His father came from Newbury, Mass., to Portland, about 1745. Mr. Longfellow died in Gorham in 1790. His son, Stephen, who was one of the most distinguished and respected of our citizens, was born in Portland in 1750, and came here when he was about twenty-five years old. He was largely employed as a Surveyor, Selectman, and held various other municipal offices. He represented this town, in the General Court of Massachusetts, eight years. Afterwards he was a Senator of Cumberland County for several sessions, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office from 1797 to 1811. He occupied a large farm that he owned in the southerly part of the town, near Westbrook. His wife was Patience Young, of York. They were married in 1773. They had six children, viz:—Tabitha, born October 9, 1774 ; Stephen, March 23, 1776 ; Abigail, Jan-

uary 18, 1779; Anna, November 26, 1781; Katherine, August 20, 1786, and Samuel, July 30, 1789. Judge Longfellow died in Gorham in 1824, aged 74 years. His daughter, Tabitha, was the first wife of Hon. Lothrop Lewis; she died in 1807. Stephen, Jr., son of Judge Longfellow, graduated at Harvard College, in 1798. He read law with Salmon Chase, Esq., of Portland, and on being admitted to the Bar, at once entered upon a large practice, and gained an early and honorable distinction in his chosen profession. He stood in the first rank of the able counselors who were his cotemporaries. Mr. Longfellow's industry, perseverance, and uprightness in all his pursuits, were remarkable. He was modest and unassuming, but inflexible in purpose and action. No man among us sustained a higher or purer character. He held many important offices. He was a member of the celebrated Hartford Convention in 1814, and a member of Congress ten years later. After a protracted illness, he died in 1839, aged 73 years. Abigail, the second daughter of Judge Longfellow, married Colonel Samuel Stevenson, of Gorham. She still lives. Anna died unmarried in 1811. Katherine died in 1804, at the age of 18. Samuel Longfellow, the youngest son, followed the sea for some years, and then married and lived with his father, had one daughter, and died in Oct., 1818. Col. Longfellow's widow married Judge Asa Redington.

MCCOLLESTER.—MCCORRISON.

William McCollester came from England, it is said. His ancestors spelled their name McAllister. William, the emigrant, settled here early; his son was born in the fort, in Gorham, March 7, 1750. His father, William, was taxed

in the Province tax in 1762 ; he then paid one of the largest taxes in Gorham. James married Deliverance Rich when he was seventeen years old ; they had six children — Lemuel, born in 1767 ; Amos, 1769 ; James, 1771 ; Mary, 1774 ; Patience, 1776 ; Betty, 1779. His second wife was Mary Flood ; by her he had nine children, making fifteen in all. Mr. McCollester was one of the earliest converts to the faith of the New Lights, and became one of their most prominent preachers. His education was very limited ; he was earnest and vociferous against “book learning, and salaried ministers.” His meetings were very disorderly. After awhile they become more sedate and systematic, and out of the New Lights sprung the Freewill Baptist Society in this town. Mr. McCollester changed his name to McCorrison, and his numerous descendants so write the name. James McCollester, or McCorrison, lived till 1820, and died at his son’s house in Standish, at the age of 70 years. When young, James McCorrison was an expert hunter, which, in those days, was a highly prized attainment ; many were the bears, deers and wolves that he killed. In his old age he used to relate a hunting feat performed by himself and his brother-in-law, Rich, which he said was the occasion of much scandal, respecting himself and his religious society. He acknowledged he did wrong and justly merited rebuke, and he never ceased to condemn his own act, but he believed the whole affair was the device of the Devil, to tempt him from the path of duty, and he succeeded that time ; but he used to add, that Satan was never able to entrap him again, at least, not in that way. The story was this :—Mr. McCorrison had a large family ; they were out of meat. On Saturday he went into the woods in quest of game ; he traversed the forests nearly all day without any success — an uncommon occurrence in those days. Night was near, and he turned his weary steps homewards, hungry and depressed

in spirit; he looked ahead, and saw directly in his path what appeared to be a large deer; the animal was so near he felt sure of killing him; he fired, but strange to tell, the deer stood still and looked full on Mr. McCorrison; he stepped towards the deer which gave one bound and disappeared in the woods. It was too dark to follow him. McCorrison thought he found blood, and felt certain the deer was wounded, and that he could not go far; he marked the spot, that he might find it again; he determined to come early in the morning, though it would be Sunday; (Mr. McCorrison was a constant advocate for a strict observance of the Sabbath.) He meant to quietly secure his game, and let no one know of the affair. Sunday morning came; he called on his brother-in-law, Rich, told him of his adventure with the deer, the preceding evening, and requested him to accompany him. Mr. Rich consented to go. They took their guns, but agreed not to use them, unless it should be necessary, to secure the wounded deer. Soon after arriving at the place in the woods, where Mr. McCorrison had fired, the evening before, a large deer made his appearance; they fired and brought him down; they could find no mark of a previous shot, so they continued to hunt for the missing deer. Deer after deer were seen and killed by McCorrison and Rich, but on none of them did they find any former wound. They were excited by their sport, and continued to hunt through the day. When it grew dark, they set out for their homes, having killed eight fine deer, in their Sunday hunt. Such extraordinary success in hunting could not be kept secret; it was soon noised abroad that two of the most strict and prominent of the New Light Society had been hunting and killing deer all one Sabbath day. Elder McCorrison was strongly reprov'd by his brethren, and he never ceased to regret that violation of holy time.

MCDONALD.

There were several families of McDonald in Gorham prior to the Revolution. Charles McDonald married Priscilla Davis; they had nine children born between 1762 and 1785, viz:—Meribah, Susanna, Nancy, Simon D., Jacob, Charles, Joseph, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Robert McDonald married Mary Kendrick, and had six children—Samuel M., born 1771; John, April 15, 1773; Robert, 1775; Abner, 1778; Miriam, 1782, and Benoni, 1785. John, who was born in 1773, was the Hon. John McDonald, late of Limerick, the father of Hon. Moses McDonald, member of Congress a few years ago, and recently Collector of the District of Portland.

Peletiah McDonald had two children—William, and Eleanor. William is said to have been born at Fort Putnam, on Hudson's river, in 1779, his father being in the Continental army, and stationed at that port. Abner McDonald had four children—William, Dorcas, Sally, and Enoch.

McLELLAN.

Hugh McLellan, and Elizabeth, his wife, were among the first settlers of Gorham. They were born in the County of Antrim, Ireland; their family, it is said, were descendants of Sir Hugh McLellan, of Argyle, Scotland, and that they had been residents in Ireland, for nearly a century previous to their emigration to America. Hugh and his wife were decided Presbyterians. They were somewhat related before marriage; she was a year older than her husband, and was born in 1709; her father was Cary McLellan. Hugh's

cousin, Bryce, and brother James, came to America before Hugh. Bryce settled in Portland, and James in Saco. Hugh and his wife, and their son William, then one year old, sailed from Londonderry in 1733, and after a long and dangerous passage, they arrived in Boston. On their voyage they had another child born. From Boston they came to York, Maine. Thence to Saco, and then to Falmouth, and settled at Back Cove; but on account of Indians they moved into Portland. When in Portland, Mr. McLellan purchased a grantee's right of land, (200 acres) in this town. Like most of the emigrants, at that period, Mr. McLellan was poor, and it is said the ten pounds which he gave was about all his property. He came to Gorham, and, repairing a logging camp on his land, on the easterly side of the Fort Hill road, opposite the brick house, he moved his family here about 1740. They brought but little with them—a cow, a horse, and a few household goods, with their children, William and Abigail. They commenced their living here very poor, but their land was good, and they were robust, industrious, temperate and frugal. At the time of the Indian massacre, McLellan and his family removed to the garrison, and remained there about seven years. When the war was past he re-occupied his land, and became a prosperous farmer and lumberman. When the Province tax of 1763 was assessed, Hugh McLellan had the largest tax in town, and for many years his valuation exceeded that of any other citizen. He was a Ruling Elder in the church; an upright, conscientious man, hospitable and benevolent.

The children of Hugh and Elizabeth were William, born in Ireland, a daughter, born on the passage, and died young; Abigail, Alexander, Mary, Carey, Jane, Thomas and Martha.

William married Rebecca Huston, of Falmouth, in 1763. He built a house about a mile from the village, on the Scar-

borough road, where he lived till his death; he died in November, 1812, aged 83. He was one of the first Trustees of Gorham Academy. His wife died Oct. 13, 1823, aged 81. Mr. William McLellan was a large landholder, and owned mills and several slaves. One negro, Prince, brought from Antigua, ran away and enlisted on board Capt. Manly's privateer, where he remained about a year; was discharged at Boston, but came back to Gorham and voluntarily returned to a state of slavery. Mr. McLellan settled Prince on a piece of land, twelve acres, and a house free during the life of Prince and his wife; and ten acres of pasture in fee simple, and made provision that Prince and his wife, Chloe, should receive a comfortable support out of the McLellan family, during their lives. After the Pension Law of 1818 was passed, Prince received a pension for life, for services in Capt. Manly's vessel. Prince was supposed to be over one hundred years old when he died.

Abigail McLellan married James McLellan, son of Bryce, of Portland. He came to Gorham, and lived about half a mile southerly of the village; his house had the first plastered rooms in town; the house is still standing, and is now owned by Miss Catherine Storer. James McLellan was a Deacon of the Congregational church in Gorham. He had a numerous family. Alexander, son of Hugh, married Margaret Johnson; they had eight children born between 1766 and 1778, viz:—Jenny, James, Isaac, William, Nelly, Alexander, a second James, and Jenny. Carey was an Ensign, and his brother William a Lieutenant, in Capt. Hart Williams' Company in 1775, and went to Cambridge and Ticonderoga with Col. Phinney's Regiment. Capt. Alexander McLellan commanded a Company in the Penobscot expedition, in 1779.

Cary McLellan, son of Hugh, married Eunice Elder; their children were Mary, born in 1767; Eunice, 1769;

Nancy, 1772; 2d Nancy, 1794; Cary, 1776; 2d Eunice, 1778; Alexander, 1780; William in 1782; Samuel, 1784. Cary McLellan's second wife was Mary Parker; they had David, born in 1786; Sally, 1788; Betsey, 1789, and Thomasin 1791. Cary owned and occupied the old tavern house, now altered into a store, and occupied by Mr. Charles Robie, at the head of Main Street. Cary McLellan was taken prisoner in the Revolutionary war, and confined in the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor, as related on a preceding page, whence he escaped. He died in Gorham in 1805, about 60 years old. His daughter, Mary, married John Clements. Nancy married Samuel Staples. Alexander married twice; by his first wife, Chloe Davis, he had Hugh, Eunice, and Elizabeth; by his second wife, Belinda Donaldson, he had Evelina, Chloe, Belinda, Josiah T., and Charlotte. Alexander McLellan, Esq., was Postmaster for many years; his son, Hon. Hugh D. McLellan, now living here, has held many civil and military offices; he represented the town three years in the Legislature of Maine, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1847-8. The children of Alexander McLellan, through both his wives, claim descent from Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, Holland. Samuel McLellan, brother of Alexander, was thrice married. His two first wives were Sarah and Rebecca McLellan; by them he had no children. His third wife was Tabitha Flood; by whom he had Sarah, Rebecca, Abby, Martha, Ann, Simon E., Isaac, and Lewis. Jane, the daughter of Hugh, the emigrant, was born in the fort, in Indian times, in 1748. She married Hugh Patten, of Topsham. Thomas, the youngest son of the eldest Hugh, lived and died in the old paternal mansion, the brick house north of the Academy; he married Jenny Patterson; she was his cousin, and they had nine children — Hugh, Elizabeth, Robert, Polly, Benjamin, Jenny, Mary Ann, Thomas,

and John. Mr. McLellan lived in the two story brick house built by his father about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. It is now standing and in good repair, and is said to have been the first brick house erected in the County, and that it was four years in building. Thomas died in 1829, aged 75. Old Hugh, the patriarch emigrant, died in 1787, aged 77 years; his widow, Elizabeth, died in 1804, in the 96th year of her age. She and her husband left high reputations for piety and benevolence. Their posterity are numerous. At the time of her death, the old lady had 234 living descendants.

M A N N.

Daniel Mann married Hannah Phinney; they had two children — Edmund, born January 12, 1793; Hannah, born March 2, 1795.

Hon. Edmund Mann became a distinguished citizen. He was many years one of our Selectmen. He represented this town in the Legislature three years. He was one of the Executive Council of Governor Dunlap, and subsequently one of the County Commissioners for Cumberland County. He died March 8, 1862. He was the father of our present County Treasurer, Hon. James Mann.

M O R T O N.

The Mortons emigrated from Cape Cod. Capt. Briant Morton, the most known of any of the name in this town, was twice married. His second wife he married here, and

they had two children — Jerusha and John. Capt. Morton was an active and influential man in the Revolution. He was a Ruling Elder in the Congregational church in 1758-9. He was one of those who were opposed to Mr. Lombard's ministry, and he and Col. Phinney ordained Mr. Townsend. He was one of the earliest members of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, in 1772. He was a Delegate to the Provincial Congress, held at Cambridge. He was the Representative of the town in 1775 and 1776. In 1771, he was one of the most zealous of the Freewill Baptists. Captain Morton died in 1793. His whole property was inventoried at £142. 15s. 00d—£90 of which was his real estate. Ebenezer Morton was here and married before 1760. He had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Jabez Morton was married in 1766, and had five daughters and three sons. Thomas Morton had twelve children — James, born in 1753, was the eldest; Thomas, Elliot, a second James, Major, Micah, and Randell. His daughters were Hannah, Anna, Mary, Betsey, and Wealthy. James Morton and Thomas Morton were Revolutionary pensioners. James died in 1840, aged 87 years.

MOSHER.

I have before spoken of the Mosier, Moshier, or Mosher family, on page 33. They were among the very first settlers, and they have continued the name. They early became large land holders, and have ever been among our most substantial farmers. The Mosiers lived in Falmouth as early as 1640. James Mosier, supposed to have been the son of Hugh, was the ancestor of all of the name in Gorham; he was living in 1666. James was the father of Daniel, who

moved to Gorham about 1738. James Mosier, the son of Daniel the settler, married Abigail Frost; they had ten children — Susanna, born June 17, 1759; Nathaniel, Oct. 21st, 1762; James, April 25, 1767; 2d Nathaniel, May 5, 1769; Abigail, Sept. 1, 1771; Benjamin, January 30, 1774; Jenny, Oct. 4, 1776; Betsey, March 4, 1780; Nancy, Nov. 18, 1782, and Daniel, Jan. 14, 1785. Benjamin, the 6th child, is yet living at the age of 88 years, the oldest man in town. His father James lived almost a century, being 99 years and three months old when he died, Oct. 2, 1834.

MURCH.

There were four families of the name of Murch here before the incorporation of the town. Those of John, Samuel, Walter, and Ebenezer. John had seven children — Molly, William, Eunice, George, Samuel, Tabitha, and Martha. Samuel had Rebecca, Edmund, and William. Ebenezer, Jr., had seven children, one son and six daughters. Ebenezer Murch was a Lieutenant in Capt. A. McLellan's Company in 1779. Matthias Murch was also a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner; he died in 1842, aged 83 years.

NASON.

Uriah Nason settled in town about 1760, in the northerly part of the town; for some years his nearest neighbor was three or four miles distant; he and his family lived quite secluded; Mrs. Nason used to say that sometimes she

would see no woman for months. Mr. Nason had eight children — Abraham, born in 1765; then William, Samuel, Lot, Margaret, Abigail, Joseph, and Uriah. Uriah Nason, senior, died in 1833, aged 91 years.

Ephraim Nason came here from Cape Elizabeth where his first child Eunice was born, in 1785. He had born in Gorham, Richard, Abigail, Eleanor, Ephraim, and Fanny.

NEWCOMB.

Enos Newcomb was in town soon after 1780. By his first wife, Thankful Morton, he had six children, and by his second wife, five more. Mr. Newcomb died in 1843, at the age of 85, leaving a numerous posterity.

P A I N E.

William Paine, and Richard Paine, brothers, were from Eastham, Mass. In 1770 they purchased part of the one hundred acre lot, No. 63, in Gorham. Richard was a blacksmith and William a shoemaker. William married Sarah Mayo, of Eastham, where his first child, Mary, was born; his next, William, Jr., was born in Gorham, Dec. 29, 1770; Thankful, in 1773; Samuel, 1775; Sarah, 1779; Hannah, 1781, and John in 1783. William, senior, served in the Revolutionary army; he died in 1827, aged 85 years. William Paine, Jr., married Hannah Cressey; their children were Eliza, James and Charles. The youngest son, Charles Paine, Esq., was Selectman for some years, and Representative in the Legislature in 1853-54. His father, William

Paine, died in 1852, aged 82. Deacon Samuel Paine died in 1856, aged 81. Richard Paine married Thankful Harding for his first wife ; his second wife was Elizabeth Patrick. Mr. Paine had seven children.

P A T R I C K .

Charles Patrick removed from Stroudwater village. His wife was Mehitable Fickett ; their children were David, Charles, James, Thomas, Eleanor, Stephen, Nancy, Christiana, Polly, and Margaret. Charles Patrick was a mason, and did the first plastering in Gorham, being the house of Deacon James McLellan, senior. Mr. Patrick died in 1830, aged 85 years, leaving many descendants.

P E A B O D Y .

Ebenezer Peabody was the son of Lieut. Ebenezer Peabody, of Boxford, Mass. He came to Gorham and married Sarah Lewis, daughter of Deacon George Lewis, and had four children born in this town — Kendall O., born in 1792 ; Ebenezer, 1794 ; Louisa, in 1796 ; Caroline, in 1798. He removed to Peterborough, N. H., and cultivated a farm, and had four more children born there ; one of whom was our late respected citizen, Dr. William H. Peabody.

Mr. Peabody was a cooper by trade, and while he resided in Gorham, he often went to sea in that capacity. He died in 1816 ; his widow, Sarah Lewis Peabody, died in 1849. Mrs. Peabody was an estimable woman, of pure and exalted character, and a distinguished christian mother.

PHINNEY.

On page 31-32, I have given some account of Capt. John Phinney and two of his children. He was born in 1693, April 19th. He died in Gorham, Dec. 29, 1780, aged 87 years. His wife, Martha Colman, died Dec. 16, 1784, also aged 87. Capt. Phinney was not only the first settler of Gorham, but he was the first in authority and standing for many years. He was the general father and supervisor of this town and its concerns. His mind was active, inquisitive and discriminating. To him all the early settlers gave deference. In fine, he was a man of sagacity, steadiness, courage, and integrity.

Edmund, eldest son of Capt. Phinney, was born in Barnstable, in 1723. He came to this town with his father, and felled the first tree for settlement; he grew up a large, stalwart man, active and fearless. When about 24 years old, he was severely wounded by a party of Indians. He was accustomed to the use of a musket, and was an expert hunter, and was skilful in all wood craft. He was a brave and successful warrior in Indian conflicts. He had a decided passion for military life. He held a Captain's commission in 1772. In January, 1775, he received a Colonel's commission, and in May of that year, he marched a Regiment to Cambridge, and when the British troops evacuated Boston the next year, Col. Phinney's Regiment was the first of our troops to enter the town.

In the Autumn of 1776, Col. Phinney and his Regiment had a tedious march to Ticonderoga, and took part in the military movements of the northern army in that and the following year. After the surrender of Burgoyne, being out of health, and having a wife and eight small children to provide for, he resigned his commission and returned to his

farm, which is the one now called the Woodbury place, and Col. Phinney's house stood where the Woodbury house is now standing. Col. Phinney was also much in civil life. Before the Revolutionary war broke out he was, for many years, a Selectman, one of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, Delegate to several important political conventions, a Representative to the General Court three years. He was a ruling Elder in the Congregational church in Gorham. He was a patriotic, noble man, of unsullied character, and generous hospitality. His integrity was never doubted. He had eight children — Decker, born in 1752; Sarah, 1754; Joseph, 1757; Betty, 1759; Edmund, 1760; Stephen, 1763; James, 1768; and Nathaniel, in 1771. Col. Phinney died in Gorham in December, 1808, aged 85 years.

John Phinney, Jr., son of Capt. John, planted the first hill of corn planted in Gorham by white men. This he did under the direction of his father, who bade him remember it. John, Jr., had two sons in the army of the Revolution, Ebenezer and John 3d, and he himself was also a soldier in the same war. John Phinney, Jr., married Rebecca Sawyer; they had seven children — Sarah, born in 1755; Rebecca, 1757; Ebenezer, 1759; John, 1762; Martha, 1764; Abigail, 1766; and Colman, in 1770.

James Phinney, youngest son of Capt. John, was born in Gorham, April 13, (old style) 1741; he was not a military man, but one of the most useful and respected men that ever lived in the town, often Selectman, on Committees of Safety, arbitrator in many difficult and important cases, strictly honest and truthful; he was ever trusted and beloved by his townsmen; he retained his intellectual powers to an advanced life; even his memory was tenacious and ready when he was 90 years old. He was an ornament to the town and church of which he was a member for seventy-five years.

James Phinney was twice married. His first wife who

died in 1816, left no issue. His second wife was Lucy Cross, daughter of Deacon Thomas Cross; by her he had a daughter after he was 80 years old. Mr. Phinney's widow is still living; his daughter is the wife of Capt. Thomas E. Wentworth. Joseph Phinney, son of Col. Edmund, married Susanna Crockett, and had seven children, one son and six daughters. James Phinney, son of Edmund, married Abigail Mosher. Mr. Phinney died January 13, 1860, in the 93d year of his age. His son, James, grandson of Col. Edmund, is at the present time, the Representative of Gorham in the Legislature of Maine.

Elizabeth Phinney, eldest daughter of Capt. John Phinney, married Eliphalet Watson, one of the first settlers in Gorham; they had ten children. Sarah Phinney, another daughter of Capt. John, married Mr. Samuel Leavitt of Buxton. She has a daughter over 90 years of age, now (1862) living.

PRENTISS.

Samuel Prentiss, the first of the name in Gorham, graduated at Harvard University in 1771; his eldest son was born in Cambridge, Mass.; his first wife had two children, William and Dolly; by his second wife, Rebecca Cook, he had Hannah, Rebecca, Phebe, Joanna, Betsey and Francis. I have not ascertained the exact year of Mr. Prentiss' coming to Gorham. In 1770, he was licensed as an Inn-holder, and in 1777 was appointed post-master, being the first in Gorham, and he often held important municipal offices; in 1800 he was one of the Selectmen. He died in 1815. His son, William, came to Gorham with his father; he followed the sea, and became a skilful and successful sea-captain.

He was a very active and enterprising man, and had the confidence of his employers and of all who knew him. He married Abigail Lewis, daughter of Deacon George Lewis, and settled in Portland, where his three elder children were born, viz:—William, Seargent S., and Samuel. The embargo and the following war, by destroying commerce, compelled our mariners to seek other employments. Capt. Prentiss purchased a farm adjoining that of Major Lewis, the father of his wife, erected a large house thereon, and passed the remainder of his life there. They had five children born in Gorham—Mary C., Abigail L., George L., Hannah, and Mary L. Capt. Prentiss' second son, Seargeant Smith Prentiss, was highly gifted. He became one of the most celebrated counselors of law and eloquent advocates, ever known in the United States.

Rev. Doct. George L. Prentiss is now a distinguished clergyman of New York city. William, the eldest, being a merchant in the same city. Annah is the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Stearns, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey. The widow of Capt. Prentiss resides now with her daughter, Stearns, at Newark. None of the family remain in Gorham.

R I C H .

Lemuel Rich, the ancestor of the Riches in this town, was from Truro, Mass. He came to Gorham with his sons, Ezekiel, and Lemuel, Jr., and perhaps Amos, Zephaniah, James, and Barnabas, were also his sons, as I find they were residing in town before 1770. Ezekiel was born in 1738. Lemuel, senior, died in 1791, near 90 years of age. Ezekiel married Sarah Stevens, daughter of Benjamin Stevens, one of the first Narragansett settlers. Ezekiel and his wife,

Sarah, had twelve children born between 1765 and 1789, viz :—Ezekiel and Samuel, twins, Reuben, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Sarah, Jerusha, William, Mehitable, Peter, Eunice, and Stephen. Lemuel Rich, Jr., had six children—Lemuel, Boaz, Samuel, Israel, Mary and Zachariah. Zephaniah had seven children—Jonathan, Ebenezer, Zephaniah, Samuel S., Ephraim, Benjamin, and William. Amos Rich married Eunice Woodman; they had Moses, John Woodman, Sarah, Betsey, Lydia, Eunice, and Isaac. John Woodman Rich, our respected townsman, was born Dec. 25, 1785, and is now living on Fort Hill in Gorham. There are very few of the name now in town.

ROLFE.

Daniel Rolfe, Daniel Rolfe, Jr., and Moses Rolfe, were early settlers, and were assessed in the Province tax of 1763. They soon after left town.

ROBERTS.

Benjamin Roberts was a citizen of Gorham when the town was incorporated. He had eight children—Mary, Benjamin, John, Jane, born in Falmouth, William, born in Cape Elizabeth, and Susanna, Stephen, and Dorcas, in Gorham. The family removed to Falmouth, now Westbrook. There was a Joseph Roberts lived here in 1782, and had a family, and Joshua Roberts and family, some of whose children still reside in town.

ROBIE.

Toppan Robie, while a young man, came here before the commencement of the present century. He was born in Chester, N. H., and is still in a vigorous old age, of four-score years. When first he came here, he was a clerk in the store of Daniel Cressey—afterwards a partner in trade with Sewall Lancaster, Esq. Subsequently, he and his brother, the late Deacon Thomas S. Robie, carried on a large and lucrative business, as retail merchants, for a long number of years. Hon. Toppan Robie has filled a large place in the affairs of Gorham, having by turns held nearly every municipal office ; he was six years a Representative of Gorham in the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1820 and 1821, he was Representative in the Legislature of Maine, and since he was one of the Executive Council in Governor Kent's administration. He has been married three times ; his first wife was Lydia Brown, of Chester, sister of President Brown, of Dartmouth College ; his second wife was Sarah T. Lincoln, daughter of Capt. John Lincoln, of Gorham ; his third wife, Eliza Cross, widow of Capt. William Cross. By his first wife, Capt. Robie had a son and daughter ; by his second, three sons. The youngest, Frederick, served as Representative of the town, two years, and afterwards was a member of the Executive Council for Cumberland County, and he is now a Paymaster in the United States Army.

ROSS.

James Ross was from Stroma, Scotland ; he was a brother of Capt. Alexander Ross of Portland. James was one of

the earliest school-masters in this town. His wife's name was Hannah; they had Sarah, born in 1766; Alexander, in 1769; Walter, in 1771; Olley, 1773; and John Flatt, in 1778; this last son died in 1779. Hannah Ross, the widow of James, died Oct. 19, 1833, aged 98 years.

SANBORN.

Joseph Sanborn resided here during the Revolutionary war. He had two sons—Elisha and Samuel. Elisha married Eunice Hanscom and had two daughters. The name still exists in town.

SAWYER.

John Sawyer, David Sawyer, Jonathan and Stephen Sawyer, were early settlers. Joel Sawyer had four daughters—Eunice, Polly, Betsey, and Dorcas. Jonathan Sawyer married Martha Rich in 1764. They had eleven children; five sons and six daughters. The sons were John, David, Barnabas, Jonathan, and Samuel. Zachariah Sawyer married Susanna Skillings and had a son Levi. Toppan Sawyer had six children; his twin sons, Thomas Jefferson Sawyer and James Sullivan Sawyer, were born in 1808.

SHAW.

Josiah Shaw married Tabitha Watson. They had eight children; seven sons and one daughter. The Rev. Benjamin

T. Shaw, a Baptist clergyman now residing in Liberty, is their son. Mr. Josiah Shaw was a saddler; he also kept a public house where Thomas S. Robie lived, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Tyler.

SILLA.

John Silla had a daughter, Rebecca, born here in 1788, and a son, David Silla, in 1789.

SMITH.

Ephraim Smith, Esq., came from Barnstable to Gorham soon after the war of the Revolution. He had eight children born in this town prior to 1798. Mr. Smith was one of the disguised party that threw the tea from the British vessels into Boston harbor, in 1773. He died in Gorham January 13, 1835, aged 84 years.

Col. John Tyng Smith was the son of Rev. Peter Smith of Windham; his wife was Mary Duguid, born in Scotland. She was a niece of Mrs. Tyng. They had seven sons and no daughter. General Wendell P. Smith of Portland and General Edward T. Smith of this town, are sons of Col. John T. Col. Smith cultivated a large farm in Gorham; he was an excellent, upright, hospitable man, and had the respect of his townsmen. He died in Gorham, Oct. 22, 1856, aged 85 years.

SKILLINGS.

Benjamin Skillings was in this town, among its first settlers, when the Indian war of 1745 was impending; he removed to Falmouth (Portland) for greater safety. At that time he had a wife and three children. He was the first man that settled in Gorham westerly of Little River; he returned to his farm about 1752. Mr. Skillings had nine children—Deliverance, born in Gorham, Oct. 15, 1741; Susanna and Isaac, twins, January 22, 1744; John, born in Falmouth, March 2, 1746; Thomas, in Falmouth, May 8, 1748; Abigail, born in Gorham, March 30, 1753; Anna, May 2, 1755; Martha, March 2, 1760; and Benjamin, April 2, 1763. Isaac, son of Benjamin, married Susanna Watson; they had Mary, Elizabeth, Tabitha, Susanna, Daniel, John, and Joseph; Mary was born in 1767 and Joseph in 1779. Thomas, son of Benjamin, married Mary Burnell; they had nine children—Benjamin, John, Isaac, Thomas, Mehitable, Betsey, Polly, Caleb, and Molly. Their descendants are numerous.

SNOW.

Benjamin Snow was an early settler. The family have not been numerous. Jane Snow died in 1837, aged 102 years.

STAPLES.

Samuel Staples married Nancy McLellan and had six children—Samuel, William, Stephen McL., Nancy, Eliza-

beth, and Albert B. Stephen McLellan Staples graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1821. He was a teacher awhile in Philadelphia, and afterwards a surveyor in Mexico for some years. After his return to the United States he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Lothrop Lewis. He lived but a short time and died without issue. Samuel Staples, the elder, died in 1837, aged 71.

S T E V E N S .

Benjamin and Nathaniel Stevens were settled here before the Indian war ; they retired to Falmouth in 1745 and returned to Gorham in 1750. Nathaniel had a son Nathaniel, born in Falmouth in 1741 ; Sarah, born in Gorham in 1744 ; Mehitable, 1750 ; Abigail, 1753 ; Catherine, 1757 ; Benjamin, 1763 ; Joseph, 1764 ; and Samuel, in 1766. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, married Elizabeth Sinclair ; they had seven children. Benjamin married Amy Webb ; they had Harry, John, Charlotte, and Amy.

S T E P H E N S O N .

Capt. John Stephenson came from New York to Portland, and had his house burned when Portland was destroyed by Mowatt in 1775 ; he then moved to Gorham and had a large farm, and built a large house, in 1771. He married Tabitha Longfellow, a sister of Judge Longfellow ; they had three sons—Samuel, Stephen, and William ; and two daughter—Catherine and Tabitha. Capt. John Stephenson died Dec. 6, 1817, aged 76 years ; his wife, Tabitha, died May 23,

1817, aged 62 years. Col. Samuel Stephenson, son of John, married Abigail Longfellow ; they had three sons—John, Samuel L., and Stephen L. ; and six daughters—Elizabeth, Almira S., Ann L., Mary L., Catherine L., and Abigail C. They have all deceased except Abigail C. and Stephen L. Col. Samuel Stephenson died in Gorham May 23, 1858, aged 85 years ; his venerable widow is yet living at an advanced age. Capt. Stephen Stephenson was master of a vessel for many years. He resided in his latter days on the farm where his father lived and died ; he had a large family of sons, who have left town, and some of them reside in New York, being industrious and useful men and respectable merchants. Capt. Stephen's daughter, Harriet, married George Motley, Esq., of Lowell. Capt. John's youngest son, William, died in Brooklyn, New York. Tabitha Stephenson, daughter of John, married Jacob S. Smith, Esq. ; her elder sister, Catherine, wife of Ebenezer Storer, Esq., died in 1850, aged 76 years.

STONE.

Jonathan Stone married Damaris Elder. They had eight children — Jonathan, William, Damaris, Solomon, Archelaus, Anna, Miriam and Eunice, born between 1782 and 1799.

STROUT.

George Strout and Rebecca, his wife, had six children, the eldest born in 1763 ; his youngest son, George, was born

April 9, 1780, and died in 1837. He was one of the Selectmen of Gorham at the time of his death.

Elisha Strout married Eunice Freeman; they had six children born between 1764 and 1778 — Simeon, Susanna, Eunice, Dorcas, Elisha and Solomon.

STEWART.

Wentworth Stewart emigrated from Truro, Cape Cod. He married Susanna Lombard, sister of the Hon. Solomon Lombard; they had ten children — Mary, born January 20, 1754; Susanna, May 21, 1757; Joseph, April 3, 1759; Solomon L., February 13, 1762; Sarah P., June 28, 1764; Dorcas, June 8, 1766; Susanna, April 1, 1768; Wentworth, August 17, 1770; Solomon L., February 24, 1773, and Anna, October 31, 1775. Mr. Stewart represented the town of Gorham in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1773-4; he was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died of the small pox, April 17, 1776, at Sewall's Point near Boston.

STURGES.

Jonathan Sturges and his wife, Temperance, came from Barnstable, Mass., about 1769, and settled on the farm where his grandson, David Sturges, now lives; their first two children were born in Barnstable — Hannah, in 1766; Temperance, in 1768. They had eight children born in Gorham, viz: — James, 1770; Nathaniel, 1774; Abigail, 1776; David, 1779; Joseph, 1783; Sarah, 1785; Jona-

than, 1788, and Ebenezer, 1790. Jonathan Sturges died May 11, 1834, aged 91 years, leaving numerous descendants.

S W E T T .

Doctor Stephen Swett came from North Hampton. He was the first physician that settled in Gorham. He came in 1770. He entered the Continental army as Surgeon to Col. Phinney's Regiment. Dr. Swett was patriotic, and possessed great energy. He had children born before he moved here, and six more born in this town.

Capt. Joshua Swett was in the army of the Revolution, and a United States pensioner at the time of his death. He had thirteen children—Clark, David, Eliza, John, Simeon, Mary B., Hale, Sophia, William, Emore, Jesse, Rebecca, and Joshua. Capt. Swett lived near Factory village, and died there in 1851, aged 90 years; he was the last survivor of our Revolutionary soldiers.

T H A C H E R .

On pages 66, 67, 68, I have given some account of Rev. Josiah Thacher's ministerial and political life in this town. His wife's name was Apphia, they had ten children—1. Peter, born July 13, 1769; 2. Apphia, Aug. 19, 1770; 3. Peter, Aug. 5, 1771; 4. Apphia, March 23, 1773; 5. Peter, July 21, 1774; 6. Mary, May 8, 1776; 7. Faith, Oct. 30, 1778; 8. John, Feb. 18, 1781; 9. Apphia, April 7, 1785; 10. Josiah, Jan. 21, 1789. Seven of these children

died in infancy ; John died a young man ; the third Peter studied law with William Symmes, of Portland, and practiced at Saccarappa ; he bequeathed \$2000, the interest of which was to be annually appropriated toward the support of a grammar school in that village. Peter died without issue. The third Apphia married Rev. Reuben Nason, the first Preceptor of Gorham Academy. Mrs. Nason left a daughter, Apphia, who died young.

Hon. Josiah Thacher had a taste for agriculture and gardening. He had, in his day, the best fruit orchard in town. The house he built, and where he lived and died, is now standing in the village, nearly opposite the Congregational church, at the corner of High and School Streets. It is owned by the heirs of Alexander McLellan, Esq., and Capt. Robert Johnson.

THOMAS.

Tufts Thomas became a citizen here about 1770 ; he had four sons — James, born 1771 ; John, 1772 ; William, 1774, and Isaac, 1777.

William Thomas, the son of Tufts, had five children — Betsey, Merrill, Eliza, Samuel F. and Sarah L. Merrill. Merrill Thomas, son of William, born in 1801, was for several years, one of our Selectmen. William Thomas died Feb. 25, 1860, aged 86 years.

THOMES.

There was a Thomas Thomes died in Gorham in 1790 ; his wife, Mary, died in 1786. It is presumed they were the

parents of Charles Thomes, who lived at Fort Hill, and died there in 1833, aged 83 years. Charles was a soldier of the Revolution; he was discharged at Peekskill, New York, having no money but depreciated Continental bills, then worthless; he begged his food and lodging. He came all the way home on foot and was nine and a half days performing the journey. Charles Thomes married Anna Gray; they had ten children—Comfort, James, Susanna, Mary, Job, Hannah, Martha C., Stephen, Joseph, and a second Mary. George Thomes lived here in 1780; his wife was Lydia Brown; their children were Betty, Ezra, Mary, William, Amos, Eunice, Melitable, Lydia, Nancy—all born before 1800. Mr. George Thomes died in 1821, aged 76 years.

TYNG.

Hon. William Tyng, the only man of the name, as far as I can learn, that ever lived in Gorham, was born in Boston in 1737. "Col. Tyng was a descendant in the fifth generation from George Cleeves, the first settler in Portland." When young he traded in Boston. In 1767 he was appointed Sheriff of Cumberland County, Maine, and established his residence in Portland. In 1769, he married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Alexander Ross. She was born in South Ronaldsha, one of the Shetland Isles, and was two years old when her parents emigrated to America. Sheriff Tyng espoused the Royal side, in the contest with Great Britain. He was commissioned a Colonel by Gov. Gage in 1774. He became a confirmed tory, and had to flee the country in 1778. He went to New York and remained in the British army. His extensive property in Portland was

confiscated. While in New York he exerted himself successfully to better the condition of the American prisoners. Some of our Gorham soldiers received food and clothing from Col. Tyng, when they were in a state of great destitution. At the close of the war he went to Nova Scotia, and was there appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1793, Col. Tyng returned to the United States, and settled on his wife's land in Gorham, in the easterly part of the town. He erected a large and commodious house, and there lived in easy circumstances, in quiet retirement, taking no part in political life, receiving a pension from the British government. He was a dignified gentleman, but an urbane and kind neighbor and townsman. He was beloved and respected; he never had any children. He died Dec. 10, 1807, a little more than 70 years of age. The Tyng name is now extinct. Mrs. Tyng was a refined and hospitable lady. She was a decided loyalist, and never could forgive Washington and his compatriots for being rebels to their most gracious sovereign, George III. The English government continued a pension to Madam Tyng during her life. She had no child of her own, but adopted a Scottish niece, whose name was Eliza Heddle, who became the wife of Rev. Timothy Hilliard; they had two sons and four daughters. The sons, William Tyng Hilliard and John Heddle Hilliard, both of whom graduated at Bowdoin College, and are now respectable counselors at law in Bangor and Oldtown in this State. Mrs. Tyng died at Gorham in 1831, aged 81 years.

WARREN.

James Warren and Samuel Warren became citizens about 1775. James married Martha McLellan. Their children

were Samuel, Hugh, James, Alexander, and Martha. Samuel Warren had six children — James, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Sophia, and David. David was born April 22, 1796. He now lives in town. There was a Nathaniel Warren lived here and had a son, John, born October 12, 1786.

WATERHOUSE.

George Waterhouse married Dorcas Libby and had nine children — Polly, Joseph, George, Charlotte, Betsey, Isaac, David, Simon and Sally.

Joseph Waterhouse had three children — Olley, Zebulon, and Benjamin.

WATSON.

Eliphalet Watson was one of the first inhabitants of this town; he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Capt. John Phinney, the first settler. They had ten children, viz: — John, born September 23, 1741, Martha, December 4, 1743, Susanna, February 1, 1746, Ebenezer, September 28, 1748, Colman, December 4, 1751, Elizabeth, February 11, 1753, Mary, July 12, 1756, Eliphalet, March 20, 1759, James, August 3, 1761, and Daniel, October 11, 1763. Mr. Watson was one of the families that moved into the fort early in 1746, and they remained there during the Indian war. Some of his children were born in the garrison. Mr. Watson's farm lay directly west of Hugh McLellan's, and easterly of Austin Alden's, about half a mile from the village. Eliphalet Watson was a man very useful in town and

church. He was one of the first deacons in the Congregational Church, in Gorham ; he was distinguished for sound sense, practical wisdom, industry, prudence, and honesty ; he possessed firmness and courage, and was a pillar of strength in the new settlement. He attained the great age of 98 years.

John Watson, the eldest son of Deacon Eliphalet, married Tabitha Whitney. They had ten children — Mary, Martha, Edmund, Colman, Miriam, Tabitha, Molly, Sally, Greenleaf C., and Desire — all born between 1775 and 1789. Mr. John Watson died in 1834, aged 93 years. Ebenezer Watson, second son of Eliphalet, married Anna Whitney, and had nine children. The youngest child, Eliphalet, was born in Gray in 1797, to which place the family had removed. Colman Phinney, third son of Eliphalet, married Patience Thomes, and had Mary, Stephen P., and Hannah. Eliphalet Watson, Jr., married Zipporah Partridge, and had two sons, Ebenezer and Nathaniel Partridge. James married Mary Davis, and had one daughter. Daniel married Anna Maxfield and had four children — Martha, Josiah, Hannah, and Daniel.

Capt. Greenleaf C. Watson, son of John, and grandson of the first Eliphalet, is still living in town.

W E B B.

Samuel Webb, an Englishman, the ancestor of all the Webbs in this vicinity, emigrated to Rhode Island in 1713. In 1744 he moved to Boston, and soon after to Falmouth, now Portland ; thence to Saccarappa, and the next year to Windham. He was the first schoolmaster in Windham ; his wife's father, John Farrar, being one of the original

grantees of Windham. Eli Webb, the seventh son of Samuel, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island — was the first Webb that settled in Gorham, on what is now called the old Webb farm, near the powder mills. Eli's children were Edward, Anna, Lorana, Mary, James, Ezekiel, Abraham, and Seth. Eli Webb died in Gorham, October, 1827. His wife died the year previous. Edward Webb, and his brothers were grandsons, on their mother's side, of Edward Cloutman, who was captured by the Indians in 1746. Seth Webb, Esq., long one of our townsmen and selectmen, recently died at Knox, Waldo County, aged 86 years. Edward Webb, son of Eli, married Sarah Bolton, of Windham. Her father, William Bolton, was taken captive by the Indians in 1747. She died in Gorham in 1850, aged 89 years. Edward Webb was a revolutionary pensioner.

I have now before me the original paper, of which the following is a copy:—

“FALMOUTH, March 21, 1758.

Sir:—We do hereby signify that we are bound out in quest of the Indian Enemy, on y^e Province Encouragement, for Captives and Scalps. Your humb^l Serv^{ts},

Seth Webb,
elish^r Webb.”

This notice, I suppose, was given in order to obtain the bounty offered by Massachusetts for Indian scalps. It was, I think, addressed to Enoch Freeman, Esq., because he was at that period Colonel of the Eastern Regiment, and had the superintendence of Indian Scouts. This notice was found among the papers of the late Judge Samuel Freeman. Several men went out as scouts from this and other towns in the county; usually four or five men formed a scout, sometimes a larger number; and some men received considerable sums as scalp money. Rev. Thomas Smith, first minister

settled in Portland, in his diary, published by Judge Freeman and Hon. William Willis, under date of June 18, 1757, says :—"I received £165 and 33s. of Cox—my part of *scalp money*."

W E S C O T T

There are many of this name in town. Reuben Wescott had seven children born between 1785 and 1798, viz:—John, Reuben, Peggy, Sally, Eleanor, Polly, and Betsey. Nehemiah Wescott married Eleanor Nason; they had John and Betsey. James Wescott married Hannah Morton; they had four children—James, born 1793; Almira, 1795; Anna, 1800, and Charlotte, 1802.

W E S T O N.

A hundred years ago, there were two families of Westons in this town—those of Thomas and Joseph. Thomas Weston had three daughters—Patience, Anna, and Abigail, born in 1751, 1756, and 1760. Joseph Weston married Catherine Mosher; they had James, Joseph, Zachariah, Thomas, and Sarah—all born before 1768. Mr. Joseph Weston died in 1770. It is a long time since any members of these families have lived in Gorham.

WHITMORE.

Capt. Samuel Whitmore was a prominent man in town previous to and during the revolution. He was a man of great decision of character, and executed promptly whatever he undertook. He was very patriotic and had a strong dislike of tories. It is related that, about 1774, there being suspicions that Richard King, Esq., and a Dr. Abiathar Alden, of Scarborough, were tories, Capt. Whitmore, and about forty more of the ardent "Sons of Liberty," determined to make Mr. King and Dr. Alden take an oath of allegiance to the American cause. Capt. Whitmore and his volunteers went to Scarborough, and finding Alden, they made him kneel on a hogshead and swear "a recantation oath"; thence proceeding to Mr. King's house, they called upon him to declare his political creed, and he read a statement of his views upon the troubles between the Colonies and Great Britain. Some of the expressions in the statement not being up to the spirit of the Gorham men, they made Mr. King kneel down and erase the offensive words. The act was wholly unauthorized and unjustifiable. It was not uncommon in those exciting times to compel men to renounce their opinions, and not a few loyalists were even tarred and feathered. Civil war always produces evils of the kind. In our present unhappy civil strife, men are arrested and thrown into prison, oftentimes without knowing what they are arrested for, without the forms of law or any investigation; printing presses are destroyed, property wasted, and other atrocities committed in the name of patriotism.

Capt. Whitmore married Mary Whitney and they had twelve children—Lydia, Mary, Dorcas, John, Patience, Elizabeth Ross, two Samuels, Joel, Sarah, Joanna, and Eunice—

all born between Aug. 5, 1765, and June 25, 1788. Capt. Samuel Whitmore died Dec. 21, 1808—the same month and year that his friend and military comrade, Col. Edmund Phinney, expired. Both did much to promote and secure our national Independence.

Col. Samuel Whitmore, Jr., son of Capt. Samuel, was born in Gorham, March 26, 1780. He was a boy, and young man of much promise. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, with honors. He read law with John Park Little, Esq., of Gorham, in 1806; he opened an office in his native village with a bright prospect of success. He was gentlemanly, and very popular; he was chosen Colonel of the regiment of militia in this vicinity, and was a brilliant young officer as well as lawyer. The hopes and expectations of his friends were suddenly extinguished by his early death, which occurred Aug. 27, 1808, about four months before his venerable father died.

There was a Daniel Whitmore in Gorham. His wife was Anna Hill; they had five children—Rebecca, Joseph, Simon, Mary, and Hill, born between 1783 and 1794.

W H I T N E Y .

There were many inhabitants of the name of Whitney before the revolution. They came from York, Maine, to Gorham. Amos Whitney and Nathan Whitney were prominent and influential men here before the town was incorporated. Amos Whitney was the first Town Clerk of Gorham, and one of the first Board of Selectmen, and was, for many years, annually re-elected. Amos, and Elder Nathan Whitney, were both much employed in the religious affairs of the town. They were many times on important commit-

tees in the Revolutionary days ; they were sagacious men, and of unquestioned integrity. There were eleven officers and soldiers from Gorham, of the name of Whitney, in the army of the Revolution. There were four Whitneys in Capt. Hart Williams' company in 1775. Paul Whitney was killed at the battle on Rhode Island. Isaac Whitney, Stephen Whitney, Zebulon Whitney, and Daniel Whitney, were pensioners of the United States. Amos Whitney married Sarah Payne and had three children — Elias, Jotham, and Ruth. David Whitney's wife was Hannah Brown. They had seven children — Susanna, Jesse, Joshua, Daniel, Hannah, Thomas, and Nathan, born between 1755 and 1769.

Abel Whitney	had 10 children.
Owen Whitney	“ 9 “
Asa Whitney	“ 11 “
Daniel Whitney	“ 10 “
Uriel Whitney	“ 6 “
Timothy Whitney	“ 5 “
Stephen Whitney	“ 2 “
Micah Whitney	“ 4 “
Phineas Whitney	“ 4 “
Zebulon Whitney,	“ 9 “

Zebulon married Joanna Stone ; their nine children were Abigail, Happy, Mattie, Rufus, Eli, Eunice, Hannah, Tabitha, and Almira, born between 1775 and 1798. Eli, yet living, was born August 16, 1786.

WILLIAMS.

Jeremiah Williams married Deborah Whitney ; they had eight children—Martha, Mary, Peter, Susanna, Lydia, Dan-

iel, Joseph, and Hannah. Mrs. Deborah Williams died December 16, 1851, aged 92 years and eight months.

Capt. Hart Williams was one of our most prominent men in the early days of the town. He held many municipal offices. He commanded the first company of soldiers that marched from Gorham to Cambridge in 1775; from there, he marched to Ticonderoga in Col. Phinney's regiment. He was an able and meritorious officer. Capt. Williams died in 1797.

Y O U N G .

Joshua Young and Joseph Young, came from Welfleet, Mass., about 1775. They had families; few, if any, of the name, now reside in town.

NOTE.—In compiling the foregoing biographical notices, I have designed to say nothing of families, the heads of which came into this town after the commencement of the present century. Nor have I named all who were inhabitants before that period; to have so done, even if desirable, was not practicable. For nearly thirty years after a settlement was commenced, there were no records of births, deaths, or marriages, except such as were made in private family memoranda. After the incorporation of the town in 1764, many families took no pains to have their births or deaths recorded. The old family records that once existed, are no longer to be found. Much labor and research have been taken to have this historical work accurate, and though not by any means full or perfect, I trust it may preserve many facts and data that may prove useful, and be of local interest.

APPENDIX.

A.

A LIST OF THE NARRAGANSETT GRANTEES.

BARNSTABLE.

Mary Dovenour,
Jacob Hinkley,
John Carman,
George Lewis,
John Hathaway,
Joseph Higgins,
Samuel Bryant,
Richard Ellingham,
Samuel Childs,
Samuel Barman,
Samuel Linnell,
Dr. Matthew Fuller,
Samuel Fuller,
Thomas Fuller,
Increase Clap,
Joseph Taylor,
John Doncan,
Bartholomew Hamblin,
Eleazer Hamblin,
Thomas Huckins,

John Phinney,
Joseph Bearce,
Samuel Hinkley,
Samuel Allyn,
Samuel Davis,
John Lewis' Heirs,
Caleb Lombard,
Joseph Gorham,
Josiah Davis,
Ebenezer Goodspeed,
Ebenezer Clap,
Lot Conant, /
Jedediah Lombard,
Samuel Cops,
Joseph Blush, (or Blish,)
John Howland, /
John Clarke,
Shubael Gorham, Jr.,
Joseph Crocker,
John Goodspeed.

Y A R M O U T H.

Samuel Barker, (or Baker,)	Jonathan Smith,
Richard Taylor,	Samuel Jones,
William Gray,	Richard Taylor,
William Chase,	Thomas Felton,
Capt. John Gorham.	John Gage,
Thomas Baxter,	William Follen,
John Thatcher,	William Gage,
John Hallitt,	Ananias Wing,
John Matthews,	John Crowell,
Thomas Thorton,	John Chase,
William Gray,	Henry Golds,
Samuel Hall,	Richard Lake,
James Maker,	Jabez Gorham,
James Claghorn,	Henry Gage,
Joseph Hall,	Yelverton Crowell,
Samuel Hedge,	John Pugsley,
Nathaniel Hall,	Daniel Baker,
Joseph Whilden,	Jonathan White,
Samuel Thomas,	Samuel Baker,
William Baker.	

E A S T H A M.

Timothy Cole,	John Knowles,
Jeremiah Smith,	Samuel Atkins,
Jonathan Green,	John Doan,
Joseph and Samuel Doane,	Thomas Mulford,
Thomas Paine,	Daniel Doan,
Jedediah Higgins,	John Walker,
Eliakim Higgins,	John Myrick,
Joseph Downings,	Nathaniel Williams,
Benjamin Downings,	Josiah Cook,
John Freeman,	Joseph Harding,
Jonathan Sparrow.	George Brown,

S A N D W I C H .

Jonathan Morrey,	Samuel Gibbs,
Samuel Toby, for his uncle,	John Lewis,
Nathaniel Wing,	James Atkins,
Jehosaphat Eldridge.	

P L Y M O U T H .

William Ring,	Peter Tinkman,
Thomas Savery.	

D U X B U R Y .

Robert Barker,	Stephen Sampson,
Robert Sandford,	Thomas Hunt,
Thomas Bonney,	Thomas Standish.

TISBURY—Jonathan Lombard.

ABINGTON—William Harrage.

SCITUATE—Timothy White.

The present inhabitants of Gorham know but little of the brave men, who purchased, by their sufferings and heroic deeds, the fertile lands we now possess. Not all of the foregoing named grantees were in the Narragansett fight — many of them, were the sons, brothers, and more distant connections of the soldiers and officers. Conflicting claims, were presented, by heirs and legal representatives; to settle those rights, the Committee of the grantees had recourse to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, as appears by the following petition :—

“ To his Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay of New England, &c. To the Hon^{ble} the Council and Representatives now sitting, April 7, 1741, humbly sheweth Shubal Gorham Esq^r. in

Behalf of several of his Neighbors, and at their requests, That Whereas the General Court, sometime since made a Grant of Land to the Soldiers of Narragansett Fight, so call'd & a List of the Names of such was accordingly taken; But so it was in the perfecting or Taking said List, By mistakes of the Clark, or Scribes, the names of some was wrong Entered viz: in said List is entered Richard Tayler, alias, and Richard Tayler's heirs, whereas the latter should have been Jun^r Tayler's heirs, there not being two Richard Taylors in said Company, but there was one John Taylor. And another viz: Entered William Grey, for his Father Will^m and Will^m Gray's Heirs; There not being two Will^m Gray's in said Company, but that there was one Edward Gray. And another Entered Joseph Croker, whereas it should have been Josiah Crocker. Your Memorialists well knowing their mistakes to be so, and that there was no such person as Joseph Croker of Barnstable in said Company, and s^d service, But that there was Josiah Crocker in said Company; and that their several heirs have carried on the charges of Bringing on the settlement, and performed the order of Court Accordingly. Wherefore your memorialist in behalf of his Neighbours, humbly moves that an order of this Court may be so, that the Names of the said John Tayler, Edward Grey & Josiah Crocker, may be entered, and that their several heirs may accordingly Enjoy the Wrights of their said Ancestors, and your Memorialist in their behalf, as in duty bound shall pray.

SHUBAL GORHAM.

April 8, 1741.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 10, 1741.

Read & ordered that y^e prayer of The Petition be Grant^d and the mistakes mentioned are allowed to be rectified.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. QUINCY, *Speaker*.

IN COUNCIL, April 10th, 1741.

Read and Concurred.

I. WILLIARD Sec^y.

Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

At a Great & General Court or Assembly for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, held by adjournment on the 10th of April, 1734.

APRIL 18, 1734. Thomas Palmer, Esq., from the Committy of Both Houses, on the affairs of settling the Towns Granted to the Narragansett Soldiers, Gave in the following Report, viz: The Committy, to whom was referred the Affair of the Narragansett Claimers, are of Opinion that the

Consideration of admitting such Claims, as heretofore, omitted presenting or proving their Claims, should be referred to the Session of the General Court in May next, That the True Interest & Meaning of the Grant made of Land, to those, that were in the Narragansett war, was that the persons, who were in that war only should be entitled, and if alive, whosoever put in the Claim, and if deceased, then his Legal Representatives were entitled to the Benefit Thereby in such way as was Consistent with the Conditions and Limitations of Settlement, &c., upon which said Lands were Granted, and which was never supposed a Deceased Claimer's Heir (in ordinary cases) could or would receive, where they were more than one, on the Conditions of the Grant. But where there were diverse descendants of a person, that had a right, They would agree and consent it should belong to one only. But whereas in some cases by reason of an Evil Mind, and Turbulent Disposition, and in others by reason of Minority there is a Great Difficulty. We propose that it be Resolved and Ordered, that where the person is deceased, who was in the service, the Grant shall be and Belong to his Legal Representatives, in the Following manner viz: That the Eldest heir Male (if such there be, otherwise the Eldest Female) if they please, shall hold the land, paying to the other descendants, or heirs, such proportionable part of Ten pounds, (at which we judge a Right ought to be valued) as such descendants, or heirs would be Entitled to in the Lands, if such Lands descended according to the Law of this Province, for the settlement of Intestate Estates. And also to pay what Charge any of said descendants, may have been at to prove or bring forward such Claim. And if any dispute shall happen about the person and charge, the Settlers or Grantees in Each of the Towns shall fix and settle it by a major vote. The Committy is further of Opinion that the seven years for Settling the Town Granted to the Narragansett Claimers, as well the two first as The Two Last be Computed from y^e first day of June next.

In the name, and by the Order of the Committee.

THOMAS PALMER.

Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

B.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.—1774, Solomon Lombard; 1775-6, Bryant Morton; 1777, Edmund Phinney; 1779, Solomon Lombard, to form State Constitution.

While belonging to Massachusetts the town had four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, viz:—From 1776 to 1781, Solomon Lombard; from 1784 to 1799, Josiah Thacher; from 1789 to 1804, William Gorham; from 1798 to 1811, Stephen Longfellow.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.—William Gorham, from 1782 to 1805 — twenty-three years. Since Maine became a State, Josiah Pierce, 1846 to 1856 — ten years.

SENATORS UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Thacher, Stephen Longfellow, Lothrop Lewis, James Irish.

SENATORS IN MAINE LEGISLATURE.—Josiah Pierce, three years—President of the Senate 1835-6; Charles Hunt, two years; James Mann, two years.

Hugh D. McLellan was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1847-8.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILORS.—Edmund Mann, of Gov. Dunlap's Council; Toppan Robie, of Gov. Kent's Council; Dominicus Jordan, Governors Fairfield's and Kavenagh's Council; Frederick Robie, of Gov. Washburn's Council.

Edward P. Weston, Superintendent of Common Schools, 1860-1-2.

Daniel C. Emery was Sheriff of Cumberland County in 1856.

Edmund Mann, and Jeremiah Parker, County Commissioners.

John A. Waterman, County Treasurer, 1857-8.

James Mann, County Treasurer, 1862.

Lothrop Lewis, James Irish, and Joseph Adams, were delegates to the Convention that formed the Constitution of Maine.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.—1765, Solomon Lombard; 1766, voted not to send a Representative; 1767-68-69, Solomon Lombard; 1770, voted not to send a Representative; 1771, none; 1772, voted not to send a Representative, on account of the poverty of the town; 1773, chose Wentworth Stewart, on condition that he will serve without any expense to the town, which Mr. Stewart agreed to; 1774, voted not to send a Representative; 1775, Briant Morton; 1776, Caleb Chase; 1777, Briant Morton, chosen in July, the town having at the May meeting voted not to send a Representative; 1778-79, Edmund Phinney; 1780, Solomon Lombard; 1781, voted not to send a Representative; 1782, Stephen Longfellow, Jr.; 1783-84-85-86-87, Josiah Thacher; 1788, Edmund Phinney; 1789-90-91, Josiah Thacher; 1792, Stephen Longfellow and Josiah Thacher; 1793-94, Stephen Longfellow; 1795, Josiah

Thacher; 1796, Stephen Longfellow; 1797, Josiah Thacher; 1798-99 and 1800, Stephen Longfellow; 1801-2, Lothrop Lewis; 1803, Lothrop Lewis, chosen unanimously; 1804-5-6-7, Lothrop Lewis; 1808, Lothrop Lewis and David Harding, Jr.; 1809, David Harding, Jr., and Dudley Folsom; 1810-11-12, Lothrop Lewis, David Harding, Jr., and Dudley Folsom; 1813-14-15, James Codman, David Harding, Jr., and Toppan Robie; 1816, Samuel Stephenson, David Harding, Jr., and Toppan Robie; 1817-18, David Harding, Jr.; 1819-20, Lothrop Lewis, Toppan Robie, and Joseph Adams.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. — 1820-21, James Irish, David Harding, Jr., and Toppan Robie; 1822, Lothrop Lewis; 1823-24, Seward Merrill; 1825, Samuel Stephenson; 1826-27-28, Clark Dyer; 1829-30, Edmund Mann; 1831, Joseph Hamblen, 3d; 1832-33, Josiah Pierce; 1834-35, William E. Files; 1836-37, Charles Hunt; 1838-39, Caleb Hodson; 1840, Robert Johnson, Jr.; 1841, Robert Motley; 1842, Jeremiah Parker; 1843-44, Daniel C. Emery; 1845, Jeremiah Parker; 1846-47-48, Hugh D. McLellan; 1849-50, James Mann; 1851, Jonathan Hanson; 1852, no election—winter sessions changed to summer; 1853-54, Charles Paine; 1855-56, Jacob C. Baker; 1857-58, Joshua E. Hall; 1859-60, Frederick Robie; 1861-62, James Phinney.

VOTES IN GORHAM FOR GOVERNOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1780—John Hancock, 55; James Bowdoin, 2.
- 1781—John Hancock, 26.
- 1782—John Hancock, 15.
- 1783—John Hancock, 33; Benjamin Lincoln, 20; James Bowdoin, 1.
- 1784—John Hancock, 44.
- 1785—Thomas Cushing, 53; Benjamin Lincoln, 1.
- 1786—James Bowdoin, 27; Thomas Cushing, 19.
- 1787—John Hancock, 103; James Bowdoin, 6.
- 1788—John Hancock, 94.
- 1789—John Hancock, 116.
- 1790—John Hancock, 90.
- 1791—John Hancock, 98.
- 1792—John Hancock, 81.
- 1793—John Hancock, 87.
- 1794—Samuel Adams, 92; Wm. Cushing, 3; Elbridge Gerry, 1.
- 1795—Samuel Adams, 85; Elbridge Gerry, 4; Wm. Cushing, 1.

- 1796—Samuel Adams, 88; Elbridge Gerry, 6; Increase Sumner, 14.
 1797—Moses Gill, 48; Increase Sumner, 20; Elbridge Gerry, 1.
 1798—Increase Sumner, 81; Moses Gill, 1.
 1799—Increase Sumner, 89; Moses Gill, 1.
 1800—Caleb Strong, 46; Moses Gill, 41; Elbridge Gerry, 41.
 1801—Caleb Strong, 102; Elbridge Gerry, 41.
 1802—Caleb Strong, 105; Elbridge Gerry, 27.
 1803—Caleb Strong, 137.
 1804—Caleb Strong, 162; James Sullivan, 63.
 1805—Caleb Strong, 164; James Sullivan, 90.
 1806—Caleb Strong, 194; James Sullivan, 99.
 1807—Caleb Strong, 158; James Sullivan, 126.
 1808—Christopher Gore, 257; James Sullivan, 58.
 1809—Christopher Gore, 230; Levi Lincoln, 90.
 1810—Christopher Gore, 244; Elbridge Gerry, 114.
 1811—Christopher Gore, 176; Elbridge Gerry, 99.
 1812—Caleb Strong, 284; Elbridge Gerry, 115.
 1813—Caleb Strong, 291; Joseph B. Varnum, 88.
 1814—Caleb Strong, 311; Samuel Dexter, 92.
 1815—Caleb Strong, 259; Samuel Dexter, 139.
 1816—John Brooks, 257; Samuel Dexter, 112.
 1817—John Brooks, 203; Henry Dearborn, 79.
 1818—John Brooks, 173; Benjamin Crowningshield, 99.
 1819—John Brooks, 191; B. W. Crowningshield, 116.
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VOTES FOR GOVERNOR AFTER MAINE BECAME A STATE.

- 1820—William King, 223; Scattering, 10.
 1821—Ezekiel Whitman, 138; Albion K. Paris, 92.
 1822—Ezekiel Whitman, 87; A. K. Paris, 71.
 1823—A. K. Paris, 108.
 1824—A. K. Paris, 129.
 1825—A. K. Paris, 137; Enoch Lincoln, 11.
 1826—Enoch Lincoln, 275; Scattering, 1.
 1827—Enoch Lincoln, 135.
 1828—Enoch Lincoln, 357; Scattering, 16.
 1829—Samuel E. Smith, 218; Jonathan G. Hunton, 211.
 1830—Jonathan G. Hunton, 283; Samuel E. Smith, 269.
 1831—Samuel E. Smith, 256; Daniel Goodenow, 254.
 1832—Samuel E. Smith, 279; Daniel Goodenow, 272.

- 1833—Robert P. Dunlap, 257; Daniel Goodenow, 256.
 1834—Robert P. Dunlap, 298; Peleg Sprague, 281.
 1835—Robert P. Dunlap, 252; William King, 200.
 1836—Robert P. Dunlap, 256; Edward Kent, 201.
 1837—Edward Kent, 291; Gorham Parks, 268.
 1838—Edward Kent, 343; John Fairfield, 297.
 1839—Edward Kent, 308; John Fairfield, 308.
 1840—Edward Kent, 356; John Fairfield, 287.
 1841—Edward Kent, —; John Fairfield, 285.
 1842—John Fairfield, 276; Edward Robinson, 240.
 1843—Hugh J. Anderson, 238; Edw. Robinson, 129; Jas. Appleton, 31.
 1844—H. J. Anderson, 298; Edward Robinson, 272.
 1845—H. J. Anderson, 214; Freeman H. Morse, 146; Sam'l Fessenden, 42.
 1846—John W. Dana, 225; David Bronson, 166; Sam'l Fessenden, 60.
 1847—John W. Dana, 167; David Bronson, 108; Sam'l Fessenden, 27.
 1848—John W. Dana, 222; E. L. Hamlin, 164; Sam'l Fessenden, 124.
 1849—John Hubbard, 228; E. L. Hamlin, 140; G. F. Talbot, 104.
 1850—John Hubbard, 238; Wm. G. Crosby, 204; G. F. Talbot, 86.
 1851—No election.
 1852—John Hubbard, 243; A. G. Chandler, 168; Wm. G. Crosby, 150.
 1853—Albert Pilsbury, 190; W. G. Crosby, 189; A. P. Morrill, 92; E. Holmes, 73.
 1854—A. P. Morrill, 268; A. K. Paris, 241; Isaac Reed, 47; S. Cary, 6.
 1855—A. P. Morrill, 327; Samuel Wells, 329; Isaac Reed, 20.
 1856—Hannibal Hamlin, 415; Sam'l Wells, 291; G. F. Patten, 23.
 1857—Lot M. Morrill, 366; M. H. Smith, 246.
 1858—Lot M. Morrill, 383; M. H. Smith, 310.
 1859—Lot M. Morrill, 383; M. H. Smith, 255.
 1860—Israel Washburn, Jr., 438; E. K. Smart, 315; Phinehas Barnes, 5.
 1861—Israel Washburn, Jr., 381; John W. Dana, 187; Charles D. Jamieson, 56.

T O W N C L E R K S .

- 1764 to 1769, inclusive—Amos Whitney, six years.
 1770-71—Wentworth Stuart, two years.
 1772—Amos Whitney, one year.
 1773-74-75—William Gorham, three years.
 1776-77—Caleb Chase, two years.
 1778-1804—Austen Alden, twenty-six years.

- 1804-1815—Josiah Alden, eleven years.
 1815-1832—William H. Foster, seventeen years.
 1833-34-35-36—William B. Harding, four years.
 1837-38—Eben Preble, two years.
 1839-40-41—Russell Linnell, three years.
 1842—Charles C. Bangs, one year.
 1843-44—Eben Preble, two years.
 1845—Russell Linnell, one year.
 1846-47-48—William B. Harding, three years.
 1849-50-51—John Wingate, three years.
 1852-53—William B. Harding, two years.
 1854—James W. Davis, one year.
 1855-56-57—Samuel F. Bacon, three years.
 1858-59-60—E. W. Nevins, three years.
 1861-62—M. G. Hayden, two years.
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S E L E C T M E N .

- 1765—Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Joseph Weston.
 “ Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Briant Morton.
 1766-67—Benjamin Skillings, Amos Whitney, Edmund Phinney.
 1768—Hugh McLellan, Edmund Phinney, Joseph Cates.
 1769—Edmund Phinney, Amos Whitney, James Gilkey.
 1770-71—Edmund Phinney, James Gilkey, Barnabas Bangs.
 1772—Solomon Lombard, Edmund Phinney, Nathan Whitney.
 1773—Edmund Phinney, James Gilkey, Samuel Whitmore.
 1774—Benjamin Skillings, Nathan Whitney, Prince Davis.
 1775—Edmund Phinney, Prince Davis, William McLellan.
 1776—William Gorham, Prince Davis, James Phinney.
 1777-78—James Phinney, Andrew Crockett, Samuel Harding.
 1779—James Phinney, James Gilkey, Andrew Crockett.
 1780—James Gilkey, Andrew Crockett, William Cotton.
 1781—Edmund Phinney, William Gorham, Stephen Longfellow, Jr.
 1782—Edmund Phinney, Stephen Longfellow, Jr., William McLellan.
 1783—James Phinney, Prince Davis, William McLellan.
 1784—James Phinney, Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Austen Alden.
 1785—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Cary McLellan.
 1786—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Austen Alden.
 1787—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Austen Alden, Decker Phinney.
 1788—Austen Alden, Decker Phinney, Nathaniel Frost.

- 1789-90-91—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Samuel Elder, James Phinney.
 1792-93—Stephen Longfellow, Jr., James Phinney, Decker Phinney.
 1794-95—Stephen Longfellow, Decker Phinney, Josiah Alden.
 1796-97-98-99—Lothrop Lewis, Decker Phinney, Josiah Alden.
 1800—Lothrop Lewis, Josiah Alden, Samuel Warren.
 J. Alden excused, and Samuel Prentiss elected.
 1801-2-3-4—Lothrop Lewis, Samuel Warren, Decker Phinney.
 1805-6-7-8-9-10—Lothrop Lewis, Samuel Warren, Edmund Phinney, Jr.
 1811—Lothrop Lewis, Edmund Phinney, Jr., Thomas McLellan.
 1812-13-14—Lothrop Lewis, Edmund Phinney, Jr., David Harding, Jr.
 1815—Toppan Robie, William McLellan, Samuel Warren.
 1816-17—Lothrop Lewis, William McLellan, Toppan Robie.
 1818—Toppan Robie, David Harding, Jr., Edmund Wescott.
 1819—David Harding, Jr., Toppan Robie, Matthew Johnson.
 1820—Lothrop Lewis, James Irish, William Cobb.
 1821—Lothrop Lewis, William Cobb, Nathaniel Phinney.
 1822—Lothrop Lewis, Nathaniel Phinney, Seward Merrill.
 1823—Nathaniel Phinney, Toppan Robie, Simon Elder.
 1824—Seth Webb, Toppan Robie, Simon Elder.
 1825—Edmund Mann, David Harding, Jr., Simon Elder.
 1826—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Seth Webb.
 1827—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Samuel Staples, Jr.
 1828—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, Levi Hall.
 1829—Edmund Mann, Seward Merrill, James Irish.
 1830—Edmund Mann, Joseph Hamilton, 3d, Benjamin Skillings.
 1831—Edmund Mann, Clark Swett, Robert Johnson, 3d.
 1832—Seward Merrill, William Silla, Robert Johnson, 3d.
 1833—Seward Merrill, William Silla, Daniel C. Emery.
 1834—Edmund Mann, William Silla, Toppan Robie.
 1835—Toppan Robie, Benjamin Skillings, Daniel C. Emery.
 1836—Daniel C. Emery, George Strout, Josiah L. Swett.
 George Strout resigned.
 1837—Josiah Pierce, Joshua L. Swett, Benjamin Skillings.
 1838—Josiah Pierce, Joshua L. Swett, William E. Files.
 1839—Benjamin Skillings, Simon Elder, Charles O. Libby.
 1840—Benjamin Skillings, Simon Elder, Charles O. Libby.
 1841—Edward Seamman, John Sturgis, Charles O. Libby.
 1842—Hugh D. McLellan, Simeon C. Clements, Joseph W. Parker.
 1843—Hugh D. McLellan, Jacob H. Clements, Joseph W. Parker.
 1844—Hugh D. McLellan, Jacob H. Clements, Joseph W. Parker.
 1845—Jonathan Hanson, John Sturgis, Edward Seamman.
 1846—John Wingate, William Warren, Robert Johnson, 3d.
 1847—John Wingate, William Warren, Daniel C. Emery.

- 1848—Daniel C. Emery, Merrill Thomas, Joseph M. Plummer.
 1849—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Joseph M. Plummer.
 1850—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Joseph M. Plummer.
 1851—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Daniel Hall.
 1852—Merrill Thomas, Charles Paine, Freeman Harding.
 1853—Freeman Harding, William Merrill, Jr., Theophilus Dame.
 1854—Edward Scamman, Daniel C. Libby, Joshua E. Hall.
 1855—Edward Scamman, Freeman Harding, Joshua E. Hall.
 1856—Edward Scamman, James Phinney, Jr., Joshua E. Hall.
 1857-58—James Phinney, Jr., Charles Moulton, Zebulon Whitney.
 1859—Marshall Irish, Merrill T. Files, William Burton.
 1860—Merrill T. Files, William Burton, Isaac E. McLellan.
 1861—Isaac E. McLellan, Samuel S. Waterhouse, Edwin Coburn.
 1862—Edwin Coburn, Samuel S. Waterhouse, Moses Fogg.

C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

If the length of years to which its citizens arrive, be a just criterion of the healthfulness of the town, it will, by that test, be found that Gorham is a place of great salubrity; and that, in that respect, it will compare favorably with other towns in New England. The annual average of deaths for the last fifty years, has hardly exceeded one per cent. of the population. Many of our first settlers and revolutionary men attained a great age.

Capt. John Phinney, the first settler, died in 1780,	aged 87 years.
His wife, Martha, also lived to be	- - - 87 "
Their son, Col. Edmund Phinney, died December, 1808,	" 85 "
John Phinney, Jr. died May 3, 1815,	- - - " 83 "
James Phinney died October 18, 1830,	- - - " 94 "
Martha Gorham Irish, (Phinney) died 1825,	- - - " 89 "
Elder N. Whitney died 1804,	- - - - - " 95 "
Susannah Cobb died 1804,	- - - - - " 95 "
Dennis Larry died 1807,	- - - - - " 90 "
His wife, Patience Larry, died 1809,	- - - - - " 94 "

Mr. J. Haynes died 1811,	-	-	-	-	-	-	aged 90 years.
Mrs. Stone died 1812,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Elder J. Cates died 1813,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 96 "
Prince Davis died 1819,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 96 "
Kerenhappuch Brackett died 1821,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 92 "
Jedediah Lombard died 1820,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 92 "
William Files died 1823,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 95 "
Catherine Cloudman died March 24, 1832,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Thomas Irish died August 14, 1832,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 94 years 8 mos.
Uriah Nason died May 13, 1833,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Hannah Ross died October 19, 1833,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 98 "
Jonathan Sturgis died May 11, 1834,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Jedediah Cobb died August 2, 1833,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
James Mosier died October 2, 1834,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 99 years 3 mos.
John Watson died October 26, 1834,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
David Harding died 1828,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 97 "
Deacon Eliphalet Watson died 1828,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 98 "
Jane Snow died March 5, 1837,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 102 "
Abigail Nason died March 5, 1837,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 98 "
Col. Nathaniel Frost died in May, 1838,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Capt. Nathaniel Cobb, died Sept. 24, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Betty Patrick died March 2, 1841,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Nathaniel Blake died February 28, 1843,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Thomas Clay died January 9, 1846,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 96 "
Mary Frost died February 14, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Hannah Blake died February 24, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Deborah Blake died February 18, 1850,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 96 "
Elkanah Harding died August 27, 1850,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 91 "
Capt. Joshua Swett died April 20, 1851,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Deborah Williams died December 16, 1851,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
Sarah Harris died March 3, 1852,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 97 "
Andrew Plaisted died November 27, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
Benjamin Chamberlain died December 25, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 94 "
Ann Libby died December 28, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
Daniel Baker died June 10, 1856,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 90 "
Nancy Swett died October 15, 1858,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 92 "
Widow Sturgis died September 9, 1859,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 92 "
James Phinney died January 13, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
Polly Hamblen died March 7, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "
Anna Harding died February 14, 1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 93 "

Besides the foregoing, there died in Gorham since 1830, ninety other persons between the ages of 80 and 90 years.

THE PRESENT WAR.

In the present sad and deplorable civil war, the men of Gorham have not been heedless to the call of their country. Company A of the 5th Regiment, and Company K of the 9th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, were enlisted in this town, and were composed of Gorham men and others from towns in Maine.

Company A, under Capt. Josiah Heald, marched from Gorham in June, and the Regiment left Maine, June 26, 1861. Capt. Heald and Company were in the disastrous battle of Bull's Run, July 21, 1861.

Capt. Colman Harding marched from Gorham with his Company, K, of the 9th Regiment, Sept. 18, 1861. Capt. Harding, on the organization of the Regiment, was elected Lieut. Col., and Lieut. Thomas E. Wentworth was promoted to a Captaincy. This Company went to South Carolina and assisted in the taking and occupying Hilton Head.

For this present war Gorham has furnished the following commissioned officers:—

COLMAN HARDING, Lieut. Col.

FREDERIC ROBIE, Major.

EDWARD A. SCAMMAN, Major.

JOSIAH HEALD, Capt.

THOMAS E. WENTWORTH, Capt.

HENRY R. MILLETT, “

WILLIAM MERRILL, Lieut.

JOHN S. MERRILL, “

CHESTER B. SHAW, “

DANIEL M. PHILLIPS, “

STEPHEN M. EATON, “

FREDERIC SPEED, Adjutant.

Rev. JOHN R. ADAMS, Chaplain of 5th Regiment.

Rev. JOSEPH COLBY, “ 12th “

Doct. SETH C. GORDON, Ass. Surgeon, 13th “

and a large number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

WILD MEN.

About 1788, there was a general belief in Gorham, that certain strange men were wandering about this town, Scarborough and Westbrook. They were called “Wild men.” Between the months of July and October, it is

asserted, there were seen in the fields and in the woods, human beings ragged, and having long shaggy hair and beards, picking berries, green corn and peas. Upon discovering any other person, they would run away. Sometimes they were seen going out of barns early in the morning. Cows were frequently found to have been milked during the night in yards. A Miss Webb, rising very early one morning, said she saw one of the wild men going out of her father's yard, and one of the cows had been milked. Mr. Barnabas Bangs was looking for his oxen in a pasture where there were many trees and bushes, and he came suddenly upon one of these men sitting upon a log, eating a dead robin. Mr. Bangs asked him why he did not go to some house and cook his bird? The fellow rose, and brandishing a large jack knife, replied, "I will let you know the reason." Mr. Bangs, being unarmed, speedily left the place. Two boys, Ebenezer Hall and Israel Hall, were one day picking blackberries, and saw two of these wild persons coming towards them; the boys being frightened concealed themselves in the bushes. The boys said one of them was a woman, and that they were white people. It was said that a man in the vicinity of Bragdon's Mills, near the line of Scarborough, being one day out in the woods with his gun, came upon one of these men, who was eating a young pigeon. The Scarborough man pointed his gun at him, and told him he would shoot him if he did not tell him who he was, and from whence he came. The strange man said he was one of twenty-five sailors, the crew of a large vessel that was cast away on the coast. No such shipwreck was known by our citizens to have happened. Two brothers, Abraham and Eli Webb, were one night driving a team with a load of boards from Saecarappa to Stroudwater, and they said they had a fair view of five of the Wild men in a field by the side of the road; they were picking green peas. It is said that the last time these wild men were seen was in Scarborough, near Gorham and Buxton lines, when a Mr. Libby is said to have counted fourteen of them, in a grove of young pine trees. Not much importance is to be attached, I suppose, to the foregoing relation, yet there is no doubt that the people of Gorham and the adjacent towns, fully believed that such men were seen; that they were foreigners, mysterious persons. Some supposed them pirates, others, that they were a company of the Acadians, or neutral French, who had been expatriated from Nova Scotia. But who they were, where from, or what became of them, seems never to have been ascertained.

This account was given me in writing, some years ago, by an aged and intelligent gentleman of Gorham, who was a boy of ten years of age when these strangers were said to have been seen. My informant fully believed in the truth of the story.

On page 59 mention has been made of the fall of a part of the frame of the meeting house, and the killing of Doct. Bowman and Mr. Tryon. The occurrence produced a profound sensation in this and neighboring towns, and was the occasion of bringing out several poetical effusions, or "verses," as they were called. Thomas Shaw, of Standish, wrote a ballad. The following lines were composed by Capt. Daniel Eldridge of Gorham. It is a specimen of the rustic rhyming of that day.

1

"They who in morning meet,
All pleasant, fair and gay;
They may behold a dreadful scene
Before the close of day.

2

Unseen dangers hang around
All in our prosperous way:
May send our bodies to the tomb,
Before the close of day.

3

Great numbers went with one consent,
To Gorham did repair,
To rear a noble house to God,
To preach and pray in there.

4

And when the frame was rais-ed high,
Great joy then did abound:
A dreadful scene soon came to view,
One half fell to the ground.

5

How shall I paint the dreadful scene,
My notes they are too low,
For want of skill, and not of will,
In Poetry to show.

6

What ! must my pen be silent then,
Because I can't command?
No: I will trust, who am but dust,
The Lord shall guide my hand.

7

A brace gave way, that fatal day,
The Jin also did fall:
And men were hurl-ed in the air,—
Not time on God to call.

8

To hear the women's mournful cry,
Would melt a tender heart;
'My husband, son, or friend is dead
And in Eternity'—

9

There two did meet an awful death,
By the rubbish they were slain;
While wounded men were crying out,
Distressed with grief and pain!

10

For Doctor Bowman they did cry,
His help they did implore,
But Bowman he had passed away,
Not to be seen no more.

11

Now Doctor Bowman's loss we feel,
His usefulness, no more;
No more kind offices he'll do,
To help relieve the poor.

12

As he showed mercy here below,
Oh! may he mercy find;
And may he join the angels' notes
In shining worlds on high.

13

Young Tryon, in the bloom of life,
Did bow his head and die—
Oh may his soul forever dwell,
With Christ, the Lord on high.

14

To hear Mrs. Tyron's mournful cry
Would melt a tender heart—
'My son is wounded, he must die,
We must forever part.'"

ERRATA.

On page 7, 10th line from top, read "Micaceous" for Argillaceous.

On page 33, 7th line from bottom, read "1834" instead of 1734.

On page 69, 4th line from bottom, read "Gaudio" instead of Guadio.

On page 97, 10th line from bottom, read "Lunenburg," instead of Littleton.



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